





# HAWAII'S INSANE.

## Detailed Report of the Asylum Here.

### SUPERINTENDENT HERBERT'S FACTS

#### He Gives a Plain and Scientific Statement of Institution's Affairs.

DR. GEORGE HERBERT, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, is supported by the Board of Health in his government of that institution. His management of the affairs of the asylum has caused the Board to unhesitatingly state that it is in good hands. Dr. Herbert submitted yesterday a lengthy report upon the history, inmates, treatment and general affairs of the asylum, which was accepted and the thanks of the Board extended to him for his faithful work, upon the motion of Member Cooper.

President Raymond, commenting upon the report, said: "I believe, as has been suggested, that it would be better to have a resident physician at the asylum. Under the circumstances, however, I would say that a short time ago I made a thorough examination of the asylum and the only criticism I had to offer was to congratulate Dr. Herbert for the conditions I found existing there. I believe it is the duty of the Board to endorse the report as presented. It is impracticable at present to have a resident physician and have the right sort of physician, for the reason that it would be a very expensive proposition. I doubt that the patients would receive better attention under such an arrangement than they do now."

"I believe the institution is perfectly satisfactory to the Board and to any reasonable-minded man. The Board of Health takes no cognizance of people who criticize such matters, knowing full well they are perfectly incompetent to pass any criticism. Many prominent physicians have visited the asylum and have complimented the state of affairs found there. When we know a man has done well and is doing right, the Board should come forth and protect him."

The following is Dr. Herbert's report in part:

#### FOUNDATION OF THE ASYLUM AND HISTORY.

Previous to the year 1862, the mentally afflicted were sent to jail to mingle with the criminals of all kinds, and they were treated simply as dangerous characters to be kept away from the public; and it was not until this date (1862) the question was raised of setting aside a place for their care. Of course at this time the ratio of insane to the population was small. In 1862, after some agitation an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Minister of the Interior to provide lands and buildings suitable for the care and management of the insane and to care for appropriations necessary for their construction and maintenance. However, time passed, and it was not till September, 1866, that the matter was accomplished and the few (six) insane were removed from the prison to the asylum and placed under the care of Dr. F. A. Thurston, assistant superintendent. From now on it was a dark era, characterized by its want of systematic records—only a few notes being obtainable and these making but very distasteful reading—and it was not until Dr. Tucker took charge, in 1887, that, with the assistance of Mr. L. A. Thurston, things shaped themselves into a better course.

Then followed the progressive steps of all similar institutions and advanced with the advancement in the treatment of these unfortunate sufferers—who, from being treated like animals driven into a pen where they could take a limited amount of exercise and fresh air, and then being locked up in cells again for the rest of the twenty-four hours—have now as near a Paradise as most of us will reach. Bathing to absolute cleanliness and comfort; three good meals a day, not lacking in the shade of the trees on the green lawns.

Supplied with comforts and cared for with gentleness; their general health tended to and each individual case treated according to its form of mental disease, in the effort to re-establish the balance of the mind and restore them to their homes, relatives and friends. Many of those now at the asylum have been there for many years and it is rarely, after three years, that recovery can take place, but until that time, in many cases, hope may be embraced and clung to. The spirit of evolution has entered here, as elsewhere in nature, and man has ascertained that a "lunatic is a sick man," to be cared for as such, not abused and battered about, but met with kindness, placed under the most improved hygienic and sanitary conditions; restrained with caution and gentleness, only when it becomes absolutely a necessity to prevent them from injuring themselves and others. Clothed and fed with the best that can be afforded—and what has been the result? From death and destruction of mind which was regarded as inevitable and invariably was so, the percentage of improvements and cures have increased so that lunacy, instead of being regarded as an offense or crime, is rightly added to our list of ailments that human flesh is heir to, just as much as scarlet fever, Bright's disease, or others.

#### ETIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT.

The ratio of insanity to the population should be one of much satisfaction to the community, even though it is on the increase, as it is the world over. Look at us, a cosmopolitan crowd gathered together from everywhere on the face of the earth; the intermingling of all races, in all stations in life, of all trades and occupations, from the grossly ignorant to the most intelligent. Take these factors with the understanding also of the

different ways of, and reasons for, their coming here, such as emigration to the islands to plantations, with the bright prospect held out to them of making money in the new land, the crowding together on board ship, and changes in manner of living. The excitement of individuals in their eager search for work, and fortune, in the far away little group of islands, so far away from home; the political strife of late years, with all its wars and rumors of war, not omitting the passage of troops, bearing arms to the front, a very few of whom (three or four) have been cared for at the asylum.

Also appreciate the fact that the excitement of the epidemics, both of cholera and plague, are much more felt in a small community like this and have been directly traceable as responsible for several cases of mental aberration.

Take these factors, and it is remarkable that our list is so small, for it is recognized that just such conditions as these are prone to cause psychological disturbance associated with certain pathological states.

Among the most common of the pathological states are the alcoholic habit and syphilitic lesions. Our institution is no exception from others in the world, where the blame from one-half to three-fourths of the insane is laid at the door. Here I wish to mention the chief difficulties of obtaining and giving the scientific explanation that could be of so much value, and that is, in the entire absence of the family history. At how can we ascertain the antecedents of some plantation Jap with no friends or relatives here, or who could extract anything of scientific interest in the life history of the Gilbert Islander from his uneducated friends or family?

One of the greatest obstacles to research has been, as all acquainted here know, the antipathy of all nationalities to the performance of autopsies on the remains of their friends and relatives, and until the last few years I was unable to make these examinations except in those cases where an individual claimed the deceased. It is noticeable that acute mania has attacked Hawaiians, Chinese and Japs chiefly, and that the Hawaiians have also a large number of chronic mania; for this we can thank the progress of civilization with its concomitant vices.

The acute form attacking the Asiatics has already been accounted for. During the term of the past five years, thirteen cases were received that should not properly belong to the asylum. Three or four showed no signs of any form of insanity, and after a short period of time, during which they were under observation, were discharged. Several were cases of mania-a-potu that could have been withheld from the asylum records, and one case of erotomania. Again, there were a few who were old, helpless and infirm, with no one willing to care for them, and who are still with us, contented and cared for, because there was no one who was willing, or able, to do so.

#### COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE.

This draws attention to the subject of commitment of the insane, the responsibility of which should not be placed on the shoulders of one man, but be in the hands of a Lunacy Commission, and special attention paid to commitments from outlying districts, which should carry the endorsement and personal observations of at least two physicians before the magistrate of the district.

#### DETENTION HOUSE.

Many cases could do better and possibly many saved were it feasible to have an intermediary station between the patient's home and asylum, where the freshly disturbed brain, and the loss of food, fuel to consume its substance, or avoiding with equal anxiety anything in the nature of excitement, might be kept away from the howls and awkward antics of those beyond redemption. These alone are enough to scatter the few sane left in a recent case of mental affliction, and we have always endeavored as much as possible to avoid this contact and maintain separation as much as we could.

#### OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES.

Artists pen 1, acrobat 1, boatbuilder 1, handman 1, bartender 1, butcher 1, bookkeepers 2, clerks 2, compositors 1, carpenter 1, clerk 1, chemist 1, domestic servants 8, dentists 2, engineer 1, farmer 1, small 16, fireman 1, fishdealer 1, gardener 1, housewife (women) 2, hula dancer (woman) 1, harnessmaker 1, hackdriver 2, laborers 2, mechanics 7, piano-tuner 1, policeman 1, roofer 1, seamstress 2, storekeeper 3, soldiers 3, tailor 1, telephone operator 1, valet 1, well-borer 1, no occupation 66; total 262.

#### ATTENDANTS.

The force of attendants at present employed at the asylum are as follows: Two captains, 12 guards, 1 matron, 4 female nurses. They are divided into two classes of eight hours each. Their stations are: The captain of the watch, upon the veranda of the assistant superintendent's house, close to the entrance gate to the asylum, and who has general supervision of all the attendants upon his watch, and who are under his orders.

No. 1 Ward—Two guards, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda, the other on the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to the veranda at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

No. 2 Ward—Two guards, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda, the other on the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to the veranda at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

No. 3 Ward—One guard, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda, the other on the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to the veranda at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

No. 4 Ward—One guard, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda, the other on the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to the veranda at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

No. 5 Ward—One guard, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda, the other on the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to the veranda at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

No. 6 Ward—One guard, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda, the other on the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to the veranda at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

No. 7 Ward—One guard, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda, the other on the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to the veranda at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

no time is lost and the captain or superintendent can promptly get to the scene of action. In the same way any particular guard can be called to the office if required.

The captain always makes a round of all the wards before going on watch, and if he observes anything wrong (such as some part of the ward left unlocked, etc.) he reports it to the captain whom he is going to relieve, and that captain is required to rectify the omission before going on watch.

Each captain is required to keep a watch record in which everything happening during his watch, no matter how trivial, is entered. In addition to this he must keep a bright look-out and see that the guards are attending strictly to their duty and report any dereliction of the same to the assistant superintendent as soon as possible. At night the captain is required to make the rounds of the asylum several times during his watch, and if he finds any patient out of his cell, or if he finds any guard unable to do so, he is required to report it to the assistant superintendent as soon as possible.

The guards and nurses upon coming on watch in the daytime are required to arrive half an hour before the proper time to go on watch, so that they can have their meals before doing so. At eight bells (8 a. m. and 4 p. m.—ship's bells) they proceed to their respective wards and relieve the old guards, who go to their meals, and then go home. At midnight the new guard is required to walk outside the entrance gate until the bell strikes eight, when they come inside, report to their captain, and proceed to their respective wards and relieve the old guard.

Each ward is divided into two sections, and after sundown are required to make the rounds of their respective wards every half hour.

#### BATHING.

All patients are bathed three times a week, Tuesdays and Thursdays cold bath, and Saturdays hot bath. The general procedure is as follows: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8 a. m., the captain calls No. 2 guard to the gate. The captain, then proceeds to the bathhouse and supervises the bathing of all the patients who are brought to the bathhouse, one ward at a time in charge of their respective guards. The same procedure is carried out in the female ward under the supervision of the matron. Saturdays, the same as above, except the patients are bathed in the hot bath, and after the bathing is completed, the dirty clothes are brought to the bathhouse, where they are changed and washed by a few of the trustworthy patients. As the patients get through bathing on this day a suit of clean clothes is issued to each of them. The dirty clothes, after being washed, are hung to dry and then sorted out. All clothes that are damaged are repaired on the following Monday, by patients, under supervision of the guards of No. 1 ward.

Each ward is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected every morning before 8 o'clock.

#### MEALS.

All patients, with the exception of those in No. 2 and No. 6 wards, dine upon the lawns in front of their respective wards. A large dining-table and benches are provided for each ward for this purpose. In case of rainy weather they dine on the verandas of their respective wards.

Breakfast—8:30 a. m.; beef stew, rice, coffee, soft bread, crackers and poi. Dinner—11:30 a. m.; soups, tomato, vegetable, and macaroni; boiled beef, taro, poi, rice; three times a week boiled chicken, beef, and pork; Sunday: pork and beans.

Supper—4:30 p. m.; beef prepared in various ways, meat balls, etc., soft bread, bananas, tea.

In cases of sickness, beef tea, tapioca, sago, corn-starch, eggs and milk, poi and milk, egg-nogs, etc., are brought to the patients.

Private patients get their meals directly from the assistant superintendent's house, and are charged at the rate of 50 cents per diem.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The guards and nurses are required to have all their patients out of the wards and on the lawns of their respective quarters by breakfast (in fine weather). In rainy weather they are out of the wards but on the veranda. In no case is a patient allowed to occupy his cell during the day. If he or she should be ill, the hospital cell reserved in each ward would be used. No restraint is allowed to be put on any patient except in the case of a violent outbreak, and then only at the direction of the physician in charge. The forms of restraint used are as follows:

First—Heavy wooden armchairs with a lapboard fastened across the arms of the chair and locked with a padlock.

Second—Iron in very extreme cases, a leather wristlet being put on first to avoid chafing of the skin.

Third—Leather wristlets lined with chambray leather. These wristlets are made so that a belt can be used with them, which, being passed around the patient's wrist, keeps him from raising his arm to strike, at the same time allowing him enough freedom to feed himself, etc.

Fourth—Gloves. These are used, as a general rule, to prevent a patient from removing bandages, etc., from his person.

Whenever a patient is put in restraint the same is entered in a book (kept for that purpose in the superintendent's office) by the captain of the watch. In addition to the watch record a restraint book kept by the captains, there is a patient record kept of each individual patient. At the end of every month the captain's watch record is gone over and everything that has happened during the month is entered in the superintendent's record book, which contains everything of note concerning the patient.

Annual report of the inmates is made out at the end of each month, giving the number admitted during the month, the number discharged, and the number who have died, with their nationalities, sex, age, asylum number, etc.

A patient upon being admitted to the asylum is immediately bathed and clothed in clean clothes, temperature and pulse taken and the same entered in the records.

In addition to the regular attendants named above there are employed in the asylum 1 foreman, 1 taro man and helper, 2 cooks, 1 gardener, 1 laundryman and 1 hostler.

The foreman has a general supervision of all the work around the asylum, such as taro planting and pulling, making poi, repairs to building and fences, digging graves for deceased patients, etc. The taro man is under the foreman and has direct charge of the patients who do any work. He has a man to help him in this work.

From unknown parts may be identified at any time.

Second—If a patient escapes he may be more easily recognized.

Third—The facial expression, attitude and gait of the patient is of scientific interest.

These photographs are made on the place as soon as possible after the reception of a patient and the positive with three negatives is kept at the asylum, for which a charge is made of one dollar.

#### FURLOUGH AND DISCHARGES.

Every patient who has sufficiently recovered his reason so as not to be dangerous to himself or a menace to the public is allowed on furlough. If in Honolulu he is kept under the surveillance of the assistant superintendent, reporting at stated intervals at his office. If on the other islands, the Government physician or sheriff is notified and at the expiration of a certain time, which varies with the case from three months to a year, the patient's condition continues to improve or remains good, his discharge is granted and given by the president of the Board of Health and the superintendent.

In conclusion, I wish to add my methods and treatment of those committed to my care.

Each and every one is treated as though he or she was a private patient and as irresponsible as a child would be. Therefore it behooves us to look for ailments and suffering and not to wait until the patient complains, but to observe them, and instruct those in attendance to watch and note every peculiarity or idiosyncrasy of those under their supervision. A physician, even though resident, cannot be always with each patient, and he has to depend on the watchfulness and intelligence of the attendants. Their physical condition is observed and each phase of mental disturbance noted.

The asylum is visited and the patients all seen daily by me; occasionally by one of my partners, and frequently by both. If there is a case of special interest or difficulty, I invariably call on one of them for counsel. In case of emergency there is always someone on duty in my office who is acquainted with my whereabouts, and a telephone message has always been immediately attended to. No case of urgency has ever been kept waiting, and when the danger of serious illness demanded it; as many as three or four visits have been paid in one day.

When you consider that fifty-three of the inmates are incurable, have been over three years in the asylum and forty more, doubtful and practically incurable (having been in the asylum for over two years) and, for the most part, showing no amelioration of symptoms—but in many cases remaining in status quo or progressing—leaving but about thirty who require very special attendance.

Finally, after considerable experience with the insane, I believe that you will find in no similar institution that the patients have been better cared for, or better results have been obtained, than in the Oahu Asylum.

## WILL RAISE HOGS ON LARGE SCALE

New Corporat on Formed With 300 Acres of Land Near Hookena.

A corporation is being formed in south Kona, Hawaii, which will be known as the South Kona Stock Company.

Large tracts of land have been acquired near Hookena for the purpose of raising hogs on a large scale and conducting other live stock operations.

Among the promoters of the concern are J. N. Vivas, William Wright, Thomas Wright, J. Mello, Mr. Ahu, Judge Kaai and other prominent members of the South Kona district. Incorporation papers will shortly be submitted to the authorities.

The capital of the new enterprise will be \$10,000. Three hundred acres of good land are already at the company's disposal. The land is ideal hog land, good for raising purebred and part cultivated soils. Guavas, bananas and papayas abound in great quantities on the reservation, which has already been divided into paddocks for the reception of stock.

The original idea was to form a native hut but it was finally decided to incorporate as mentioned above. The officers of the concern will be elected next week. Messrs. Silva and Vivas will attend to the business of the corporation on this side of the water.

The shares are \$10 each and no one but shareholders will be employed by the company, which by this means resolves itself into a profit-sharing scheme where each laborer will be stimulated to toil in the knowledge that as he works so will the value of his holdings in the company increase or decrease.

It is estimated that a dividend of 20 per cent at the very least will reward the first year's operations.

It is the intention of the promoters to import good blood from California. Kona is admirably adapted for hog-raising and for time immemorial Kona pigs have been in great demand the islands over for kaula purposes. Another great advantage of the district is that hog cholera is practically unknown.

#### Inspectors Are at Work.

Messrs. Lehnors and Whitney, the hulls and boilers inspectors, are being kept very busy. Yesterday morning they issued a chief engineer's certificate to John S. Purdy of the tug Fearless, and third assistant's papers to W. H. Winn and W. H. Parker. These certificates give the holders the right to work on vessels anywhere in the Pacific. The inspectors have been very favorably impressed with the manner in which the native crews handle the boats in rough weather while the steamers are making headway. It is expected that within the next two weeks all the steamers of the Island fleet will have been examined and those of their captains, mates and engineers who qualify will be given certificates.

#### WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

What would you do if taken with cholera or cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home, but why wait until the horse is slain before you seek the stable? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

## RESULT OF A FALL

SAN FRANCISCO ATTORNEY STEICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Shock to the System Brings on Nervous Prostration—How a Cure Was Effectuated.

Volumes might be written in praise of a popular remedy for the creating of rich new blood and the up-building of a worn-out body, but it is doubtful if anything half so convincing could be demonstrated as is done by the interesting story related by Mr. Edward T. Dudley, a practicing attorney for twenty-five years in San Francisco, with offices at 83 City Hall avenue. Twelve years ago, when thirty-nine years of age, Mr. Dudley lost his balance while standing upon the rear platform of a street car, causing him to fall, striking the ground with the back of his head, which brought on a feeling of numbness and eventually paralysis, loss of memory and strength, which, however, has yielded to proper treatment, as explained by him hereafter.

Feeling thankful for the good done him and realizing many others are in a similar condition, Mr. Dudley tells of the benefits in his own way, which is given without color or embellishment, as follows:

"After the fall from the car I passed it by as an accident that had left no apparent ill effects; yet a few weeks later, in endeavoring to get on a car, I found I could not raise my foot. From this time paralysis began in my feet and in time my lower limbs became numb. I became pale as a ghost and it brought on a bloodless condition of my system. From being a strong, healthy man of 180 pounds, I was reduced to 145 pounds, and the doctor told me my wife that it was only a question of time when I should have to take to my bed. My wife asked if I was going to die and he said, 'No, but the chances are that he will lie on the flat of his back for twenty years.' I thought I would fool him. Medicine prescribed by the doctors and taken by me did no good, and my system was so drained, my blood so impoverished and I was so debilitated that, at the time I started to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I felt I could not possibly get up again, unassisted. I could scarcely walk a block. Now I can walk three or four miles without fatigue, and as you see, am altogether a different man—and all from eight or nine boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. About three years ago I saw the pills advertised in a San Francisco paper and decided to try them, and from what I have told you of my condition you can imagine how weak and pale I was."

"After trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I could see in a very short time that I was picking up color and my health and general system was much improved. I did not change my diet, nor did I take any other medicine, and I can assert that as a blood-maker and builder up of the system it is invaluable, as my increase in weight from 145 to 185 pounds I can lay to nothing else than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I have recommended them to hundreds whose blood was impoverished, whose system was run down and who needed building up, and shall continue to do so, as I believe they are the best medicine in the world for that purpose."

(Signed) EDWARD T. DUDLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1900.

JUSTIN GATES, Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

#### OAHU POLO CLUB.

Arrangements Made by the Members for Games.

An even dozen of the sportively inclined young gentlemen of Honolulu who are making what must be admitted to be a really creditable attempt to trot tandem with the fashionable Bingham set of San Francisco met yesterday afternoon in Bishop & Co.'s tea rooms to discuss matters relative to the Oahu Polo Club.

The prospects of a game with the Maui Club were generally discussed and the president was ordered to appoint a committee of three to arrange local games, appoint umpires and make up teams.

It was decided to fix the hand limit for ponies taking part in match games at fourteen two.

A large quantity of balls is expected to be to hand very soon from the States.

Regular practice will take place next Saturday afternoon at Moanalua.

#### The Humane Educator.

The March number will probably be the twelfth and final issue of the Humane Educator. The publication was started by Mrs. H. J. Craft, but her husband has been attending to it since Mrs. Craft's departure for Clayton, New Mexico, in search of health. Mr. Craft says that he can no longer spare the time to give to the work. The Humane Educator has awakened interest in a very important work and has maintained a police officer at a salary of \$50 per month. The police department has heartily co-operated with the society in all its work.

For several months past Dr. Wilkinson has been assisting Dr. Watt at Lihue, Kauai. He has now been given the position of physician at Makaweli plantation recently made vacant by the resignation of Dr. King.

## SPECIAL SALE

No. 5

## Jugs OR Pitchers

CALL THEM WHAT YOU WISH.

All kinds and sizes. One of the most useful articles in the household. You never can get too many.

## Sale for One Week Only

Ending February 9th.

## W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures the world's Proprietors, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

#### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU, Commission Merchants.

#### SUGAR FACTORS.



# GIVES HIS VIEWS.

## He Tells of Boxer Origin and Growth.

### ATTEMPT TO FORM VOLUNTEER ARMY

#### Sir Robert Hart Praises Japanese Contingent During the Siege.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 21.—Sir Robert Hart's analysis of the origin and growth of the Boxer movement is remarkable. His ideas coincide partially with those that have already been expressed in other quarters, but in some respects they are quite novel. He maintains that the very beginning of the movement was a programme of forming a volunteer army. It had been constantly urged upon China by foreign advisers that she must endeavor to develop her own capacities of defense; must provide herself with an army and navy. On the other hand, the example of European States plainly suggested that a big standing army is wasteful and dangerous, while her own experience during the Franco-Chinese affair, when "all China raised itself on the Government side," and the lessons of the Boer war seemed to indicate that a volunteer organization would best meet the exigencies of the time. Such a device would "cover the whole empire, offer an outlet for restless spirits and foster a united and patriotic feeling." It was thus that the Boxer association came into existence. Sir Robert describes it as "patriotic in origin, justifiable in its fundamental idea, and in point of fact the outcome of either foreign advice or the study of foreign methods." As to the subsequent history of the movement, Sir Robert's words must be quoted:

"In the meanwhile, the seeds of other growths were being sown in the soil of the Chinese mind, private and official, and were being fostered by each after their kind. Various commercial stipulations sanctioned by treaties had not taken into full account Chinese conditions, difficulties, methods and requirements, and their enforcement did not make foreign commerce more agreeable to the eye of either provincial or metropolitan officials. Missionary propaganda had at work all over the country, and its fruits, Chinese Christians, did not win the esteem or good will of their fellows; for, first of all, they offended public feeling by deserting Chinese for foreign cult; next, they irritated their fellow-villagers by refusing, as Christians, to take part in or share the expenses of village festivals, and lastly, as Christians again, they shocked the official mind, and popular opinion also, by getting their religious teachers, more especially the Roman Catholics, to interfere on their behalf in litigation, et cetera—a state of affairs which became specially talked about in Shantung, the native province of Confucius of over two thousand years ago and now a sphere of influence of one of the church's most energetic bishops. The arrangement by which missionaries were to ride in green chairs and be recognized as the equals of Governors and Viceroy's had its special significance and underlined missionary aspirations, telling people and officials in every province what they had to expect from it. On the top of this came the Kiau-chow affair and the degradation and cashiering of a really able, popular and clean-handed official, the Governor Li Ping Heng, succeeded by the cession of territory at Port Arthur, Wei-hai-wai, Kwang-chow-wan, et cetera; and these things, followed by the successful stand made against the Italian demand for a port on the coast of Chekiang, helped to force the Chinese Government to see that cession had gone far enough and that opposition to foreign encroachment might now and henceforth be the keynote of its policy. Li Ping Heng had taken up his private residence in the southeastern corner of Pechili, close to the Shantung frontier, and the Boxer movement, already started in a tentative way in the latter province, now received an immense impetus from the occurrences alluded to, and was carefully nurtured and fostered by that cashed official—more respected than ever by his countrymen. Other high officials were known to be in sympathy with the new departure and to give it their strongest approval and support, such as Hsu Tung, Kang I, and men of the same stamp and standing, and their advice to the throne was to try conclusions with foreigners and yield no more to their demands. However mistaken may have been their reading of foreigners and however wrong their manner of action, these men—eminent in their own country for their learning and services—were animated by patriotic motives, were enraged at foreign dictation, and had the courage of their convictions. We must do them the justice of allowing they were actuated by high motives and love of country; but that does not always or necessarily mean political ability or highest wisdom."

"Thus it came to pass that a novel attempt to strengthen China took form and shape; it was more or less conceived on foreign lines and the result of a study of foreign conditions; but, apart from what is complained of in the patriotic and the justifiable, it aimed at change as little as possible and it grafted a carefully assimilated foreign idea—volunteering—on as carefully prepared a Chinese trunk, and its growth convinced the Government that it could be relied on to relieve the country from foreign dictation if not drive the foreigners entirely out of it. That it was patriotic in its origin and justifiable in much that it aimed at, cannot be questioned, and cannot be too much insisted on, but like other popular religious, its popular organization and fanatical development and widespread growth made it more likely to lead than to follow, while the claims of the initiated to something like supernatural powers in the matters of movement and invulnerability, exhibited first before Prince Tuan and then

before the Emperor and Empress Dowager, won for it a standing and respect which placed it on a plane of its own and went far toward giving it a free hand for its operations."

Another very remarkable statement of Sir Robert's relates to the appointment of Prince Tuan to be a Minister of the Tzu-yamen. The anti-foreign tendencies of the Prince induced foreigners in general to disapprove of that appointment, but Sir Robert took a different view. "The Empress Dowager," he writes, "had probably said to the Prince, 'You and your party pull one way, Prince Ching and his, another—what am I to do between you? You, however, are the father of the future Emperor and have your son's interests to take care of; you are also a head of the Boxers and chief of the Peking Field Force, and ought therefore to know what can and what cannot be done. I therefore appoint you to the Yamen. Do what you consider most expedient and take care that the throne of your ancestors descends untarnished to your son, and their empire undiminished! Yours is the power—yours the responsibility—and yours the chief interests! I can imagine the Empress Dowager taking this line with the Prince, and, inasmuch as various Ministers who had been very anti-foreign before entering the Yamen had turned round and behaved very sensibly afterward, I felt sure that responsibility and actual personal dealings with foreigners would be a good experience and a useful education for this Prince and that he would eventually be one of the sturdiest supporters of progress and good relations. I therefore augured the best from his appointment to the Yamen. But the demand for the surrender of the Taku forts upset this and all other calculations, and so far—although the Prince is doubtless increasing his education and we have been feeling his hostility—we have not seen him, and his future influence will be a questionable factor."

The very strange fact that despite the immense disparity of force between the handful of foreigners guarding the legations and the host of Chinese attacking them, the former nevertheless managed to hold their own, elicits the following comments from Sir Robert:

"As to protecting—it is true we can only explain our preservation by supposing that there must have been some protection, but it was not the Chinese Government that gave it. We were under fire from the 20th to the 25th of June, from the 25th of June to the 18th of July, and from the 4th to the 14th of August. Night and day, rifle bullets, cannon balls and Krupp shells had been poured into the various legations, from the gate in front of the Palace itself, from the very wall of the Imperial City, as well as from numerous nearer points around us, and the assailants on all sides were Chinese soldiers. Whether the quiet of the 26th and 27th of June, and the 19th to 25th of July, was or was not ordered by the Government, we cannot say, but the firing during the other periods, close as we were to the Imperial City and within the sight and hearing of the palace, must have been by the orders of the Government, and it cost our small number over sixty killed and a hundred wounded. That somebody intervened for our semi-protection seems, however, probable. Attacks were not made by such numbers as the Government had at its disposal; they were never pushed home, but always ceased just when we were about to succeed, and, had the force round us really attacked with thoroughness and determination, we could not have held out a week, perhaps not even a day; and so the explanation that there was some kind of protection—that somebody, probably a wise man who knew what the destruction of the legations would cost empire and dynasty, intervened between the issue of the order for our destruction and the execution of it, and so kept the soldiery playing with us as cats with mice, was continued and seemingly heavy firing telling the Palace how fiercely we were attacked and how stubbornly we defended ourselves; while its curiously half-hearted character not only gave us the chance to live through it, but also gave us relief forces time to come and extricate us, and thus avert the national calamity which the Palace in its pride and conceit ignored, but which some one, in authority, in his wisdom, foresaw and in his discretion sought how to push aside."

We cannot refrain from quoting, also, Sir Robert's tributes to the behavior of the Japanese. He refers to them three times in the course of his article:

"The Japanese contingent numbered only twenty-five men, but the way they subsequently did, and the way they did it, won everybody's admiration, and would have done honor to five times their number. . . . For the safety of the British Legation in particular it was equally indispensable that the Soo-Wang-Foo, across the canal, should not fall into Chinese hands, and it was held by Colonel Shiba and the plucky Japanese with a persistence, gallantry, skill and forethought that were most admirable. . . . Another name was also constantly heard, Colonel Shiba's. He commanded the Japanese and had charge of the line they were to hold, which included more especially the Soo-Wang-Foo, and his successful retention of the western line when driven back step by step from the eastern line was a brilliant achievement as ever a handful of men accomplished. The safety of some 2000 Christian refugees depended on this, as did also the holding of the British Legation. Men felt it was an honor to serve under his orders, and his endurance, readiness, coolness, courage and courtesy were the admiration of all who were near or under him."

**Noted Theosophist Coming.**

Col. Henry S. Olcott, the president-founder of the Theosophical Society, is expected to arrive by the Rio Janeiro on next Tuesday and will remain in the city a week. The local branch of the Theosophical Society is anticipating much pleasure, as the Colonel will lecture several times during his stay. At least two public lectures will be given, so others besides members of Aloha branch will have the privilege of hearing the most celebrated Theosophist now living.

#### DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

# SETTLEMENT OF QUESTION

## Chinese Permitted To Remain Citizens.

### GRIGGS FILES OPINION

#### Attorney Baird Writes to Washington and Receives Reply From Attorney General.

United States Attorney Baird wrote a letter last September to the Attorney General at Washington asking for instructions concerning the decision of John K. Richards, Solicitor for the Treasury, who said that a Chinese person born in Hawaii, but afterward removing to China, was not by virtue of his Hawaiian birth entitled to return. If this were true it would probably affect the Hawaiian Islands, and particularly Honolulu, to a greater extent than any other part of the United States, and grave fears were entertained that the decision might hold.

Following is the letter in full and the reply setting forth the opinion recently filed at Washington by Attorney General Griggs:

"Honolulu, Nov. 17, 1900. 'The Attorney General, Washington, D. C.:

"Sir—On September 15th, 1900, the Acting Commissioner General of Immigration in his letter of that date (U. S. No. 1332-C) ruled that Chinese persons acquiring citizenship under the laws of Hawaii cannot be considered citizens of the United States. 'We have had many habeas corpus cases here where Chinese persons have been held for deportation, although they claimed to be of Hawaiian birth. So far the Government has prevailed in every case, because the claimants failed to establish the fact of their birth in the Hawaiian Islands. 'I respectfully request instructions as to my course in case a person returns from China who can really establish the fact of his birth here. 'Section 4 of the Act of April 30, 1900, reads as follows: 'That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12th, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.' 'Section 1, Article 17, of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii was as follows: 'Section 1 All persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic, are citizens thereof.' 'The opinion of the Attorney General is as follows:

"Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., January 18, 1901. John C. Baird, Esq., U. S. Attorney, Honolulu, Hawaii. Sir: In reply to your letter of November 17, 1900, I have to inform you that I have rendered an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 16, 1901, holding that a Chinese person born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands, who was in fact a citizen of the Republic of Hawaii, under the constitution and laws thereof, on August 12, 1898, and has not since that date abandoned or lost his rights as such, is a citizen of the United States as well as of the Territory of Hawaii. You will be guided accordingly. Respectfully, 'JOHN W. GRIGGS, 'Attorney General."

This ruling practically settles the matter and will prevent long struggles in the courts in order to test the ruling of the Solicitor of the Treasury. It will, however, be necessary for Chinese to register if they intend to visit the States in order to save much trouble and expense."

**STREET WORK WILL GO RAPIDLY AHEAD**

Crusher Able to Handle Rock at the Rate of 150 Cubic Yards per Day.

Crushed rock at the rate of 150 cubic yards per day began pouring out of the new rock crushing plant at Palama yesterday. The plant, which has been installed for the Public Works Department, will work steadily every week day and an ample supply for the needs of the streets will be forthcoming. The plant will furnish macadam material for the projected improvement of the entire length of King street from the Nuuanu stream to Kalihi.

The first work to be done in road-making with macadam from this plant will be to put in a road from the quarry to the Asylum road in order that the teams can work over that route in rain or shine. The department has begun the laying of curbing on King street from Liliuokalani's premises to the Asylum road, thus insuring an even stretch for the department's wagons. This is a narrow strip but is absolutely necessary at present.

Streets will be torn up only sufficient to keep the work moving. The macadam will be laid directly in the wake of the ploughing of the streets. The plant will also furnish sand for all the Government needs.

The machinery of the plant is run by an engineer, fireman, two feeders and one friction tender. The force at work on the quarry consists of free laborers and thirty prisoners, who are setting out rock for the crusher. More men will be added in a short time.

# MY SISTER'S BABY

My baby is full of abounding life and joy; my sister's boy is a puny thing.

The difference is: my baby is healthy. He takes his fill and sleeps; and he grows. My sister's boy gets fully as hungry, he cries with hunger; then cries, I think it must be, from weakness; his food is a burden to him.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil will set that poor little boy in the way of being as good as his cousin.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

## CHOOSE OFFICERS FOR ENSUING TERM

### Hawaiian Electric Company Propose New Motors to Cost \$60,000.

The Hawaiian Electric Company, Ltd., held its annual meeting at the offices of the Hawaiian Trust Company yesterday morning and elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: F. W. Macfarlane, president; J. A. McCandless, vice president; Geo. R. Carter, treasurer; W. L. Hopper, secretary, and H. A. Lansing, auditor. These officers will also constitute the board of directors.

Mr. Gartley, the manager, reported that the new dynamo had been shipped from the east and recommended the installation of additional motors and other machinery involving an expense of nearly \$60,000. The matter was left to the board of directors to decide.

His report also contained the statement that \$7,000 had been expended out of the sum of \$135,000 authorized by the board of directors at the previous meeting, leaving a balance of \$48,000 yet to be expended. On January 1 a dividend of 4 per cent on the capital stock of the company was declared and has since been paid.

J. D. KAHALA.

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

## RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN. ...

# MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

Form No. 1156.

## CABLE MESSAGE

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"Michstove,"

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"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at

Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S.

to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

A collection of photographs of the association building, officers, education and gymnastic classes, athletic cards and anything that will show the work done by the association is being gathered up by the Young Men's Christian Association for exhibition in Boston next June.

## WAITER FROM MOLOKAI.

### J. D. Kahala of the Lepor Settlement Explains Matters.

Editor Advertiser: I have seen the contents of a certain letter condemning the action of the superintendent of the Lepor Settlement in furnishing certain shipwrecked sailors from the steamer Lehua with coffee prepared by lepers some time last week. These sailors were landed ashore through a mishap to their boat, which was totally wrecked at the landing of Kalaupapa. They were found shivering with cold, and suffering greatly from hunger, and the captain of the steamer and their fellow shipmates could not lend them aid on account of the rough sea. And because of their condition they were clothed with articles of wear from the Kalaupapa store, also drank coffee in the shop owned by a leper. If the men had not got relief in time, they certainly would have perished, as the writer saw their intense suffering in the rolling of their eyes. Was it then wrongful to relieve those who suffer?

During the period when Ambrose was acting superintendent vessels bearing committees often came, then and even till now, friends and relatives who were most anxious to meet their beloved friends, were permitted to accompany them; and they were allowed to eat, drink and mingle together with the lepers in one place. And why were they not interfered with by the superintendents of the days gone by, if they did have pity for the healthy and clean bodies of the visitors?

Who are better of the two classes of visitors? The sailors who were stranded on these shores or the privileged who follow the committees—who are even allowed to meet and mingle with the unclean, enjoying together the cooking of the 'imu puu?' The public will bear witness to this.

Here is another thing. The famine in this settlement on account of lack of the taro supply is not due to the negligence of the Board of Health or of the superintendent of the Settlement, but it is because of the condition of the taro planters outside the Settlement in having none. Mr. Reynolds has tried hard to secure enough to supply the demands of the Settlement, but now there is none; and his assistant, W. J. Feary, has also helped to find taro for this Settlement. From the month of October of the past year till the present, he has paid out of his own pocket for the pulai which are brought here, and for the freight, in order that taro could be furnished sooner; and his money is refunded by the Board of Health after long delay. And both these superintendents are encouraging the planting of taro at this Settlement. If there had been other men here as over-seers they certainly would not have looked for the benefit of the settlers here; but these two men have shown their aloha for the poor unfortunate.

J. D. KAHALA.

Kalaupapa, Jan. 31, 1901.

## Trustees Meeting.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary held a meeting of the trustees at the office of Robert Lewers, the president, yesterday morning and the following additions were made to the board to fill existing vacancies: Fritz Klamp, Carl Du Roi, S. E. Damon, J. F. Humburg. These, together with Robert Lewers, J. F. Hackfeld, B. F. Dillingham and Dr. Stoggett, form the board of trustees.

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### The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

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For music sheets; finest piano finish. The ever welcome.....

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with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

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A full line at the lowest prices in town.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 8

## A TEMPERANCE SALOON.

The saloon exists not only because some men drink but because all men have social instincts. Saloons in their way are clubs. They offer a conversational exchange, seats and tables, cards, bright lights, periodicals, various domestic conveniences, something to eat and drink. Men whose homes are some or squalid and who cannot or do not care to move in good society go to the saloons to take their ease and meet their friends. They can go in any clothes they have; they are not asked to show credentials; they may stay and enjoy themselves so long as they behave and while the saloon keeps open. The place gives them what some men get in fashionable clubs or in their homes or in visiting the homes of other people. Without such resorts or satisfactory substitutes for them, these men would become almost desperate in their loneliness and discomfort.

Now if it were possible to abolish the saloons it would be the bounden duty of temperance reformers to set up poor men's clubs to meet the demand which the social side of the saloon supplies. It would never do to put out all the light and cheer in the rum shops and beer halls and provide no other light and cheer for the men who had been turned into the street. From the closed door of the saloon a customer must be able to turn to the open door of some resort which lacks none of the elements of comfort, save the one attraction of alcohol, to which he has been accustomed. Otherwise, he will sooner or later reestablish the saloon or go to a worse place.

Of course this is an old story. The answer we hear is that temperance saloons or holly tree inns have been opened time and again and closed for lack of support and this even in small places where it has been possible to shut up the saloons. The remedy, we are told, has been tried and found wanting. But, we repeat, it has been tried in the right way? Has there ever been an attempt to reproduce the saloon in all its details except the sale of alcoholic drinks? If there has been we do not know of the circumstance.

Some years ago in a central New York town the churches established a holly tree inn to which they hoped to attract men from the drink taverns. So much money was subscribed that they were able to fit the place up beautifully and sell food and soothing drinks at cost. Oysters were fifteen cents a large plate and coffee was three cents a cup. Two flasks of birch beer were sold for a nickel. A few rummy but penitent men came and looked in at the windows and went no farther and expeditiously away and those who entered the place at all were good souls from the churches who wanted to help the inn along. What the saloon frequenter saw to displease him was a dining hall with snowy cloths and plated ware on the tables, a pretty carpet, a canary bird in a cage, a girl at the pay desk and a committee of ladies to welcome him as a brand snatched from the burning. A man accustomed to the free and easy saloon would as soon have entered such a place as he would a church society.

In time the philanthropists reconsidered. They took out the nappy and silverware, removed the carpet, evicted the canary and told the women to quit. In a vague way they made the place look like an unfurnished bar room. One practical man proposed to put in a clear stand and a regular bar, the latter for the sale of soft drinks, of course, but the good women denounced the impious act and crushed it under their French heels. Tobacco, they said, induces the craving for drink; a bar might be "misconstrued." The practical reformer intended to suggest a card room but he held his peace and quietly got a billiard table instead. The place was put in charge of a nice young man from the Y. M. C. A., who arranged it just as he thought a temperance saloon ought to look. The bottled pop, innocent of ice, was put on a table in the corner, young and veal boys were encouraged to come in and use the billiard table; a back veranda was set apart for men who wanted to smoke; the saloon took the books of a traveling library and its center table was covered with the most unimpeachable literature; a "Good Night Papa" engraving was hung on one wall and a "Mabel's Prayer" in the other. To the astonishment of some of the philanthropists, the class of people they wanted to reach would not set foot in the place even under the stimulus of a hot free lunch. One staggering drunkard entered by mistake but the nice young man told him that he had come to the wrong shop and said, very plainly, that he ought to be ashamed of himself. And so "Fins" came to be written over the door of the Temperance Saloon.

Now what ought the philanthropists to have done? They should have bought out a regular corner saloon with all its fixtures. They should have removed nothing except the liquor, wine and malt; a sensible caterer should have been made superintendent, and an expert bartender should have been put behind a bar that shone with bottles, mirrors and table glassware. Every known soft drink, including coffee, tea, chocolate and clam juice, should have been on hand ready to be served in the best style at a low price; and the bartender should know the best mixture of all the various soft drinks. There should have been a good free lunch and no restrictions put on tobacco; sensational literature should not have been excluded; card-playing should have been permitted; if men wanted to play of even games there should have been no one but the police to interfere; women and the male phil-

anthropists should have kept away. There would have been the poor man's club, with temperance ruled out. It would not have been an ideal place for the moral training of the young, perhaps, but it would have served the purpose of a saloon substitute. And if the saloon ever goes that sort of a substitute must come.

Some day thereafter, long years thence, the temperance saloon, as we have described it, might be improved upon. But change must come by process of evolution. Men, gone from the drinking kennels are not ready to leap at once into the full enjoyment of institutional privileges. They must come to it by degrees if they come at all.

## ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.

The Advertiser has rarely had a story to tell which gives more pain in the writing and will give more sorrow in the reading, than that which relates the shooting last night of Mortimer I. Stevens, one of its reporters, by Edwin S. Gill, editor of the Republican. The whole affair is so deplorable that it cannot be thought of coolly; though it is the purpose of this journal in narrating the circumstances leading up to and including the tragic acts of Mr. Gill, to be as dispassionate as it can.

Yesterday morning the Republican printed an extraordinary story supplemented by a more extraordinary leading editorial, in which the social privacy of some young ladies from the Mainland was questionably invaded. That the reader may see for himself what was said, we print both articles in full. Naturally the friends of the ladies took offense and one of them, a man named Rawlings, went to the office of the Republican and had some kind of an encounter with Gill. It is said that the editor was slapped or cuffed; it is also said that before Rawlings could commit an assault he was seized by the Republican printers. At that time Gill did not seem to be armed with anything more formidable than a pair of shears; the pistol he used of Stevens he may have got later, fearing more bodily violence.

Mr. Stevens felt the insult to the ladies as keenly as did Mr. Rawlings. It is reported that one of the ladies had been his friend from childhood. When he read the Republican's article yesterday he was deeply stirred but he said nothing of reprisals. Later he heard that his friends were to be travestied again and that Gill regarded their persecution as a "good joke." When this news reached him the young man asked for ten minutes' leave and as further events proved he went to interrogate Gill. What happened at the Republican office appears in Mr. Stevens' printed statement—a story told in the presence, possibly, of death. The reporter asked the editor if anything more was to be said about the ladies; the editor replied coarsely, Stevens hit him a blow in the face, Gill drew a revolver and aiming at Stevens' stomach fired, the ball entering the body of the young man near the hip. The rest was a matter for the surgeons and the police.

This is the second time that Mr. Gill has had a shooting affray, the first one being in Arizona. His employer and preceptor, Judge Humphreys, boasts of having had one or two and was arrested and fined in this city for assault and battery. Both men were reared in an atmosphere of gun-fighting and perhaps regard such things in a more tolerant light than will the law-abiding public of this city and this Territory. It is less surprising that one of them should have tried to commit a homicide than it is that either should have singled out reputable women for insult. The chivalry of the South may be quick at the trigger but it also respects women; in this case the nobler quality was forgotten in the desire for blood.

The Advertiser does not excuse the blow given by Mr. Stevens, great as his provocation was. But when he went unarmed to an office where his enemy sat among a score of friends and employees, he had a right to expect fair play. He would not have complained if blow had been met by blow; he would have seen no injustice if the Republican staff had seized him and bound him hand and foot; but he did not think that a manly fist would be met by a cowardly ball. Yet an editor who would insult a defenseless woman might be expected after all, to shoot an unarmed man.

In appointing Lorrin A. Andrews of Hilo Deputy Marshal for the Island of Hawaii, United States Marshal Hay has made an ideal choice. Probably no other man on the big island can lay claim to the experience which qualifies Mr. Andrews for any Hawaiian office of police or semi-police responsibility. For years he has been an officer of the law; he knows all the islands and particularly the largest one of the group with thoroughness; he is up to the tricks of the various nationalities here and he speaks more than one tongue. His honesty and capacity have never been impeached. That Marshal Hay passed the mere politician by and picked out Lorrin A. Andrews for Deputy Marshal is one of the accumulating proofs that in himself is the right man in the right place.

Advice to the Board of Education. Buy the books best suited to the schools. Do not matter who the publisher may be, choose the way for every responsible bidder; make no terms contracts; leave the schools free to choose text books at any time when it is in their interests to do so, give a book agent no preference because he has made powerful friends; don't burn your fingers.

## HYSTERIA VS. FACTS.

Suppose a stranger from the East should enter a Honolulu home and say, after a cursory glance around: "Heaven! but you are all wrong in the way you live! Look at your roof. It isn't pitched half as well as our roofs in New Hampshire. Then you have too much piazza. Don't you know that such outside haia are draughty and that you may get your death of cold sitting in them? I do believe you don't keep your cellars dry. No cellar? Who ever heard of such a thing? Why, you are heathen and when I get back home I shall probably have to criticize you in some hundreds of newspapers and magazines. And what is that you are wearing? A Mother Hubbard! Why, don't you know that the American Society for Minding Other People's Business long ago blacklisted the Mother Hubbard as an article which no self-respecting woman would wear outside the privacy of her own chamber? People who are as far behind the times as you are and as defiant of public opinion, ought to be sharply dealt with; and I can find an audience here big enough to get any sort of a collection from. I'll tell it, what I think about you in set terms."

Impertinence from a household guest could hardly go further, and no individual host would care to extend his hospitality to one who had so abused it. Yet the collective host, meaning the inhabitants of the city, are expected to not only tolerate but to encourage strangers who, after the most superficial view of things Hawaiian, denounce or condemn whatever customs or laws they find that do not dovetail with the customs and laws they have been used to elsewhere. Aunt Ophelia could never put up with the ways of the Southern home where she found Miss Eva and Uncle Tom. Those ways were wrong because they were different. The world is full of such well-intentioned but meddling people; and just now Honolulu has more than its fair share of them. Women come here who, after a week's "study," make up their hasty minds that this or that method of dealing with public offences is vitally wrong or shameful, and that, for the good of society, it must be changed at once. They do not credit the wise men and women who have dealt with Honolulu's social and racial problems for years, with any capacity to settle them in the way best suited to the welfare of this community. Experience counts for nothing; racial conditions are never thought of; human nature is not consulted; the history of past experiments is never read; the reformer simply swoops down like a wolf on the fold and declares that because Honolulu deals with crime and the social evil and a few other things differently from Bangor, Maine, or Princeton, New Jersey, this place is a sink-hole of iniquity, infested by criminals who are protected and encouraged by hypocrites. If they find this view supported by the talk of some local political demagogue on or off the bench—some man on whose private character a lump of coal would leave a white mark but who makes loud public professions of honesty and purity—they at once begin to plume themselves upon having the support of a "healthy public sentiment" and so become twice as obnoxious as they were before.

We are led to these remarks by the hasty generalizations which visiting strangers have made about the place known as Iwilei. Iwilei is a depot far removed from the business or residence quarter of the city where women belonging to the submerged classes carry on their trade under the eye of physicians and police. It has not long been in existence; before the Chinatown fire part of a street in that quarter was used as a Yoshiwara, and decent people found themselves much too close to the half-world. Urged by men like Theodore Richards, the Advertiser asked for the removal of the women to an unfrequented suburb; and in course of time removal was brought about by fire. Assuming that the social evil had to find a lodgment somewhere, no better place could be had for it than Iwilei.

Now we come to the main question raised by the visiting reformers: Why is not the social evil prohibited by law and suppressed by the police? What is the necessity of giving it official sanction? The answer is that but for such a place as Iwilei no good woman could venture into the streets at night without running the risk of assault; no little girl could safely trudge a reach of country road on her way to school; all honorable womanhood would have to be guarded even more carefully than they are in the black belts of the South. These zealous agitators who want Iwilei wiped out as with a sponge, judge our conditions by those of New England and the Middle West. They do not stop to learn that there are five and perhaps ten men in Hawaii to one woman and that these unarmed males include tens of thousands of the lowest class of Chinese and Japanese, hundreds of shore-leave sailors, hundreds more of beach-combers and a vast rabble of men of mixed breeds and unbridled passions. Does any one suppose that this rude and virile male population could be cast loose in the streets of Honolulu to seek that which it might devour without turning the city into a hell on earth? The domestic peace and order of the town demands Iwilei and the best citizenship of Hawaii has ordained it as a protection to the home. Such defenses would not be needed in any New England city; for there the people have no hordes of unarmed barbarians to govern. But every man who knows anything about these islands is aware that they are indispensable here. It is a question that lies between private Iwilei all over the city with beetle-browed ruffians lurking in the shadows of every street, and an organized and regulated Iwilei, hidden in the suburbs, guarded by the police and the Board of Health and made as little offensive to the moral public as is possible.

In conclusion we beg to say to self-imported agitators, judicial demagogues and all others at interest, that Honolulu knows its business and is pleased to carry it on without meddling interference. It is not a new town or a "jay" town, and it has in its ruling body politics as wise and as moral and as high-minded an element as can be found anywhere on the face of the earth. Its labor and prayer and in-finite pains, these people have made Honolulu a center of civilization in the Pacific and a safe and orderly metropolis. We bid good people to come and

enjoy it and do what they can to improve it; but we warn them that improvement does not mean a general overturning of laws and customs which the wisdom and prudence of the past have conscientiously devised.

## FREEDOM OF TRADE.

The action of the journeymen plumbers of Honolulu towards the four workmen who came here from Seattle is an example of the worst sort of trades union tyranny. The new-comers, one and all, are union men in good standing. They were sent for by master plumbers so that the latter, when they had a job to do, could get sober and reliable journeymen to do it. These men were entitled to good treatment by the local union, but when they presented their cards they found that the initiation fee had been raised to \$50 as a confessed means of freezing them out. The local journeymen want all the Honolulu plumbing to do and they want to do it as badly and as intermittently as they please; so they make war on new-comers, irrespective of decency and any rights the strangers may enjoy under the union to which they themselves profess allegiance.

Happily the Federal law is on the side of fair play and it is represented in these islands by a man whose courage and public spirit no one doubts. District Attorney Baird is not in a mood to brook conspiracies in restraint of trade. He already has the scalp of the plumbing trust at his belt; and if local plumbers' union persists in its policy against freedom of trade, its scalp will go to match the other trophy. Col. Baird states that upon the first overt act of the journeymen he will summon the law to deal with them. If the journeymen oblige him to go as far as that, they will be lucky indeed if they escape the attentions of a jailer.

Trade must be kept free in Honolulu, whether menaced by great combines of capital or small combines of trades unionism. Neither employer nor employed will be permitted to fetter it.

Guam as the American St. Helena will receive all captured Filipino Generals, and it promises, on that account, to show the largest growth-rate of any of the new possessions.

If the United States law is good enough to stop strike conspiracies in town, it ought to have as heavy a hand for strike conspiracies on the plantations.

The gamblers have shut up shop at Punahoa and are missing from their other haunts. It is said they have gone away. The fight against them was short and sharp but it appears to have been decisive.

The Friend ironically says that "Honolulu needs modernizing by a complete organization of bosses and ward-healers." So it does. There isn't half enough official stealing here now to make the place anything like a live town.

The Christian church is to be congratulated on getting the Rev. A. E. Cory as its pastor. He is a man of the apostolic spirit who may be trusted, as was his predecessor, Rev. J. C. Hay, to build up the usefulness as well as the numbers of the church membership.

The job-chasers cannot deny that a Honolulu city charter would centralize power in the hands of its worst classes. They merely shout that its majority rule and that majority rule is good. How much strength there is in the argument the taxpayers can easily find out by consulting their worst fears.

If it had fallen to Judge Estee to adjourn his court in honor of Queen Victoria he would have done it without reticence or sophomoric essay. As a simple, dignified, hard-headed jurist, who takes no nonsense, makes no pompous boasts, employs no clique and keeps the respect of the public, Judge Estee presents a refreshing contrast to some other elements in the local judiciary.

From what the public is seeing of trusts it will soon be prepared for a vigorous national campaign against them. The attempt of the Louisiana banana trust to crowd Hawaiian bananas out of San Francisco by sheer force of superior capital, shows what all trusts will do to competing industries if they get the chance. The trust is the foe of diffused industry and up-on other economic factor, the peace and welfare of a country rests.

What came of last fall's Gougaring in Kansas and Nebraska politics appears in the Literary Digest of January 19th. Kansas cast just 3,695 votes for Woolley, or but little more than twice as many as were polled for Debs. Nebraska showed up with 3,655 Woolley ballots. Evidently the Gougair party got more than it could stand of that tremendous shaking up on the rostrum and in the magazines which has been advertised in Hawaii as a boon withheld.

Whether the Home Rule legislators who talk of establishing the South Carolina dispensary system here mean business for the Territory or for themselves, remains to be seen. Certainly their plans of dealing with the liquor question, if sincere, open up a wide field of debate which, we trust, may not be closed by premature action on the part of the law-making body. The dispensary system is a new thing and from the revenue point of view it seems to be a good thing. But from some other points of view it is said to be objectionable. Before anything is done about it, if anything is really meant, there should be a thorough discussion in the press and on the platform. We ought to look before we leap.

There was some hope that the Prince of Wales would come in New York to witness the regatta, but now that he is King his transatlantic traveling days are over and the period of court mourning will be enough to keep his eldest son and heir at home. However, if the sup should be won by Lipton's new yacht the next race thereafter will like the first one, be held in the presence of British royalty. No perhaps Edward VII will have a chance to see the contest yet.

## "The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jos. S. Zaub, Genoa, Neb.

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**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## LEGISLATURE IS GETTING READY

EVERYWHERE is talk of the coming meeting of the Legislature. On February 20, Senators and Representatives will assemble in the throne-room and in the upper hall that once did duty as a banquet-room for royalty.

Thirty desks are already in place in the throne-room for the accommodation of as many Representatives, while fifteen more are ready to be placed in the hall for the Senators. The law prescribes that the session shall last for three months, but should the business to be transacted necessitate more time, then shall the session be extended for thirty days more upon the order of the Governor.

Just who will be President of the Senate and who will be Speaker of the House, are problems that are agitating the minds of more than one member of the Legislature, but it is guessed that John T. Brown of Hilo will be the autocrat of the Senate, while the other position is as yet an open question.

John Emmeluth was selected and endorsed by the members of the House, but owing to the fact that he desires to do a great deal of work on the floor, the honor was declined. S. W. Wilcox, a Democrat of Kaula, was slated for the position, but many believe that he will cast his vote with the Republicans in the Legislature, and his influence is wanted on the floor.

Republican members are opposed to any of their men accepting the chair, as they desire them all on the floor, where they will be of greater service. The Independents are also imbued with the same spirit, and in consequence both sides are anxious to seat a Democrat. At 10 o'clock in the morning the meeting will be called to order, the Houses organizing separately, and then informing the Governor that they are ready to proceed with the business. Next in order will be the reading of the message and an adjournment will probably be taken until the next day, when the regular business will be commenced.

Considerable speculation is rife concerning the fact that several members of the Legislature are unable to debate in the English language, and it is doubtful if the interpretation will bear their speeches through the medium of an interpreter will be permissible in law.

Section 44 of the Act prescribing a law for the government of the Territory of Hawaii says, "All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language." Legal opinions differ in regard to the literal meaning of the passage, some holding that mere interpretation into English complies with the law, while others say that any speeches made in the Hawaiian tongue would be illegal, and therefore not of any weight. In all probability it will be necessary for the Legislature to take action on the matter before the question can be settled.

Each House is entitled to a clerk and sergeant-at-arms, and will probably fill the positions by appointing Hawaiians. This meeting of the Legislature will be of more than usual importance inasmuch as the conduct of affairs will bear a marked difference to the methods and proceeding under the old monarchical and republican Legislatures. Under the new regime the Executive has now no voice or controlling influence in the Legislature.

The Legislature, or rather the Senate, has some voice in the executive through its right to confirm or to refuse to confirm appointments, but the Executive is absolutely shut out of the Legislature, except that the Governor may send communications or recommendations to it as he sees fit, and the Legislature, or

either House, may ask the Governor for the heads of departments for information regarding public affairs. Under the Republic the Ministers were ex-officio members of each branch of the Legislature, with all the rights and powers of members except the right to vote. They could introduce bills, and, as a matter of fact, did introduce most of the bills relating to the general course of executive government. The budget, or revenue bill, was always introduced by the Minister of Finance, and the bills on this subject which he introduced were always looked upon by the Government measures, and as such were expected to be supported in debate by all the members of the Cabinet.

No bills or measures of any kind can be introduced by the Governor or the head of any department, unless it is done through the agency of a member. Every bill, including the budget, will have to be introduced by some member of the Legislature.

In this way the system of government in the United States, and in every State, is introduced into this Territory. In addition to its legislative duties the Senate will have the right to confirm or reject such nominations to Territorial offices as the Territorial Act provides shall be confirmed by the Senate.

The names of all the principal officers appointed by the Governor at the time of the organization of the Territory will have to be submitted to the Senate by the Governor for confirmation. Many important matters will be acted upon and it is probable that the greater part of the time will be occupied in discussing the question of municipal government, though it is not expected that any definite action will be taken at the coming session.

## Californian in the Mud.

The great freighter of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, the Californian, lying at the railway wharf and taking on sugar for New York, was found to be stuck in the mud yesterday morning. It seems that, while the water is ordinarily deep enough at the railway slip to properly accommodate vessels of the size of the Californian, the recent heavy rains have washed a great quantity of mud into the slip.

The Californian was not very badly stuck, her stern resting not more than a few inches in the soft mud washed down by the rain. A locomotive, running along the track on the wharf, some heavy ropes and tackle and a little clever engineering soon got the big vessel out of her trouble, and early in the afternoon she was afloat in deep water. She has only a very little more sugar to take on here; she is almost loaded down to the water-line now. She will go to Hilo to complete her cargo today or tomorrow.

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We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

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ELGINS reach you right.

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If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year 90 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;

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Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

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## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 3
CHINA	FEB. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 10
DORIC	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 4	PEKING	MARCH 5
COPTIC	MARCH 14	GAELIC	MARCH 18
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 25
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 2
GAELIC	APRIL 6	DORIC	APRIL 9

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**H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.**  
AGENTS



# MAUNALEI SUED.

## Two Immigration Companies' Claims.

### THE NEWS OF THE COURTS OF HAWAII

John Cook Wants Coin From E.  
Coit Hobron--Bankruptcy  
Action Interfered.

**MAUNALEI PLANTATION COMPANY** was hard hit yesterday both in the United States and in the Territorial courts by the Tokio Immigration Company, Limited, and the Japan Immigration Company. The former company makes a claim against the bankrupt and insolvent sugar company for money due for furnishing Japanese male and female laborers at specified rates which money was to be returned to the immigration company in monthly installments extending over a period of three years. This suit was filed in the United States District Court in the forenoon and involves a sum amounting to \$2,000. The other suit was filed in the Circuit Court late in the afternoon by the Japan Immigration Company and is styled "a bill of discovery." The plaintiff seeks to recover about \$3,500 and requests the court to demand that the books, papers and officers' memoranda relating to the affairs of the bankrupt plantation be brought into open court for examination as to who are the delinquent stockholders, and to ascertain why the officers of the plantation make no effort to call in delinquent assessments.

Lorin Andrews, attorney for the Japan Immigration Company, sets forth that at all times an Hawaiian corporation organized for the culture and export of sugar cane. The company sets forth that an agreement with the plaintiff whereby for a valuable consideration it agreed to pay to the immigration company the sum of \$462.15 and the further sum of \$1.35 for each Japanese man, and \$1.05 for each woman, per month, furnished to the plantation from July 1, 1900, to October 1, 1902, no payments being required until December 1, 1900, when the said sum of \$462.15 and the installment payments due from July to December, 1900, were to be paid by the defendant. On July 10, 1900, for value received, the defendant gave the plaintiff its promissory note payable six months after date without grace, for the sum of \$2,978.40. At the expiration of the said six months due demand was to be made upon the defendant for such note and the payment thereof was refused.

It is further shown in the bill "that upon information and belief the defendant corporation is hopelessly insolvent and bankrupt and is wholly unable to pay and satisfy the amount due, and your orator alleges that the whole capital stock has not been paid in, and that the capital is insufficient to satisfy the claims of its creditors and that a number of the stockholders of the company are delinquent in their payments, but their names are unknown to your orator."

"Your orator further says that the corporation has made and is making no effort to collect the money due from their delinquent stockholders to pay its creditors therewith."

"The acts of the corporation tend to the manifest injury of your orator and are plainly contrary to equity or adequate remedy except in a court of equity. Your orator further shows that without the discovery and examination of the books and officers of the said corporation your orator is unable to find who are the delinquent stockholders and what amounts they owe the corporation and to proceed to enforce its claims against the defendant corporation." The plaintiff prays that the corporation be summoned to appear and produce the books of the corporation and that the officers make a full and true discovery of the affairs of the plantation.

#### MAUNALEI IN ESTEE'S COURT.

In the United States District Court, S. Horiya, S. Kuruse, C. Saito and S. Ozaki doing business under the name of the Tokio Immigration Company, Limited, have brought suit against the Maunalei Sugar Company for \$1,457 with interest from May 22, 1899, for damages resulting to them in that defendant, acting therein by its duly authorized and appointed agents, Gear, Lansing & Co., did upon May 22, 1899, enter into, sign and become bound by a certain contract and agreement between the Tokio Immigration Company. The plaintiffs agreed to import for the Maunalei plantation 100 aboriginal male and female Japanese laborers, with 25 per cent of them females, within two months of the signing of the contract. The defendant company in return agreed to pay to the said plaintiffs as compensation for the cost of transportation and for all other expenses up to the time of arrival of the laborers at Honolulu, the sum of \$30 for each male laborer so imported and accepted, and the sum of \$20 for each female laborer. Such sums were to be repaid at the rate of \$1.35 per month for the males and \$1.05 per month for the females, until at the end of three years or until the whole amounts of \$30 and \$20 respectively were repaid for each laborer so imported and accepted. The plaintiffs delivered 100 males and fourteen females, who were accepted by the company. For a long time, or since March, 1899, no payment of the said monthly installments has been made by the defendant, and there is now owing \$1,457 as principal, being the total of the installments for the ten months from April 1, 1900, to February 1, 1901, at \$145.70 per month, of which no part has yet been paid.

For a further and distinct case of the

tion the plaintiffs claim the additional sum of \$25, with interest from December 25, 1899, for damages resulting to them in an agreement to take 100 more Japanese males and not to exceed 25 per cent females, for which the defendant promised to pay \$27 for each male and \$23 for each female laborer. The laborers were imported, furnished, and accepted, but there is still owing on this agreement \$25 and interest. The action is brought by the plaintiffs over the signature of S. Kobayashi.

#### THE GRIEVANCE OF COOK.

When John Cook entered into an agreement with E. Coit Hobron just two years ago to purchase certain inside lots of land belonging to the latter in Kailua, it was with the express understanding that the original owner lay a good road and conduct fresh water in suitable pipes thereto, and give him advantages and comforts which residents living on main thoroughfares receive. Mr. Cook desired to erect a residence for himself and family on these lots, and promised to buy them if Mr. Hobron would make the necessary improvements and give him easy access to the street. E. Coit Hobron faithfully promised to do this before August 1st, 1899, but he was then purchased and the buyer erected and completed a large and costly wooden building at an expense to himself of \$2,000, which was ready for occupancy on November 1, 1899, but Hobron, no longer a party to the agreement, failed to perform his part of the agreement and has absolutely neglected and refused to build the road and lay water pipes and conduct fresh water for his use, whereby, Mr. Cook states emphatically, that by reason of Hobron's failure to carry out his agreement, he is unable to occupy the mansion. The house stands solitary and empty and cannot even be rented.

Cook has brought suit in the Circuit Court against Hobron for damages in the sum of \$4,000 and the costs of the action.

#### BANKRUPTCY ACTION INTERFERED.

The execution issued from the Circuit Court against the property of J. A. Butterfield for \$2 on proceedings instituted by E. J. Monsarrat has been returned to the court with the following notation endorsed thereon by High Sheriff Brown: "After reaching and offering for sale the property of the within named J. A. Butterfield, bankruptcy proceedings in the United States District Court of the Territory of Hawaii were instituted against the same property, and this writ, upon instructions from J. M. Monsarrat, is hereby returned, it is returned undisturbed this 6th day of February, 1901."

#### COURT NOTES.

The case of Allen & Robinson vs. Koa-lua Kaimahalo was moved yesterday on the calendar-jury waived. Hearing on the demurrer in Wong But Nam vs. Chock Sing was heard and demurrer overruled, and defendant allowed ten days in which to answer. Hearing on demurrer in Emma M. Nakuna vs. Fanny Strauch was heard and the same overruled and defendant given ten days in which to file an answer. Answer in the case of the Honolulu Investment Company, Limited, vs. Helela Rowland et al. has been filed by Christina Gomez, one of the defendants. Plaintiff's bill of costs in Y. Vasconcellos vs. Rebecca A. Dodd and R. W. Cathcart, executors, amounting to \$16.50, has been filed.

#### RETURNING FROM WAR IN CHINA

Japanese Who Went Back To  
the Orient Seeking Ha-  
waii Again.

Former Japanese residents of Honolulu and of the Hawaiian Islands in general are expected to return from the Orient by dozens. It is anticipated that a number of them will arrive on the next steamer and return to their vocations which were disturbed when the Boxer trouble broke out in China. The cause of the interruption in their work here was caused by orders from the military department calling upon them to return to their native land and serve their country's cause in China.

Trained to obey orders of this kind, the Japanese soldiers in Hawaii dropped their various classes of labor and hastened to Japan as fast as the steamers could plough their way across the Pacific. Letters received from numbers of these conscripts state that they have served in the Japanese armies in the advance upon Peking and performed garrison duty in many cities in the Chinese Empire and were about to be discharged from further service. As soon as they could procure their discharges they could return to Hawaii, where more money and more satisfactory living were to be obtained than in their own country.

#### Not Officially Notified.

The recent opinion by Attorney General Griggs, concerning the citizenship of certain Chinese, to the contrary notwithstanding, until Collector Stackpole is officially notified by his department of the opinion, Chinese will be treated as under the Treasury Department ruling made some time ago, and which denies that Chinese who were Hawaiian citizens before annexation became citizens of the United States by virtue of the Organic Act.

It has been found that the Customs Department had no authority to delegate an inspector of tea in a district other than specified by law. As a consequence there is a hitch in arrangements which had been made to have tea imported here inspected by Professor A. B. Ingalls, Customs house gauger. The tea has now to be sent to San Francisco for inspection, as previously.

#### THE KAIEKEE CENSUS REPORT.

The German Emperor was at Latalingen on December 1, when the census was taken, and he filled up his own card. Under the heading "profession" he wrote "German Emperor, King of Prussia." The card was framed and it is to be kept in the municipal archives of the palace, while a certified copy of it has been made and sent in with the other cards.

# SHOOTS A MAN.

## E. S. Gill Tries To Kill Reporter Stevens.

### PUTS A BULLET IN LATTER'S BODY

Assailant Republican Editor and  
Victim on Advertiser's  
Staff.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

**MORTIMER I. STEVENS**, a reporter for the Advertiser, was shot last night by Edwin S. Gill, the editor of the Republican, in the office of that paper on Merchant street. One shot was fired by Gill from a 38-caliber revolver and the ball entered Stevens' leg just above the left hip and is still in the wound, as the doctors could not find it by probing. Unless unlooked for results follow the search for the bullet this morning Stevens will recover. Gill gave himself up at the police station about ten minutes after the shooting and was put in a cell.

He was released in an hour or so on bail of \$1,000 after being charged on the prison books with assault and battery with a deadly weapon.

The shooting was the outcome of an article and editorial in yesterday's Republican which reflected on the character of women friends of Stevens. The article and the editorial were as follows:

#### BE CAREFUL HOW YE ENTERTAIN STRANGERS.

Especially when 'the Strangers Are Young Ladies Betrothed to Others Far Away Who Trust Them.

It would be well if certain young society men in Honolulu would remember that all is not gold that glitters. In other words, just because certain young ladies from abroad are adepts at the art of making good eyes, it is not to signify that the aforesaid young men are the only ones.

Now it has come to pass that there are certain young ladies sojourning within the gates of Honolulu who have made a mistake with several young men. The latter for the time being have had by the ordinary duties of life, and are sitting up nights trying to think out nice and novel ways for entertaining the Mainland maidens. Bad as matters are at the best, there is one young man who is fast losing his heart. The young lady to whom he is paying particular attention seems so appreciative, too. She upbraids him for his prodigality, and tells the dear boy not to spend his money, treats with him, implores, does everything, in fact, but refuse to accept his attentions. All this time the young man in particular is unmindful of the fact that even now, in far away Los Angeles, the engraver is working on a plate from which will soon be printed invitations announcing the young lady's marriage to a wealthy young American. And the gentleman in question, who is a fruit and tourist fondly thinks that his beloved is behaving as demurely as a soon-to-be-married young lady should.

The fair ones, when mildly reproached for their actions, put up such an innocent front that their woe-begone faces have not been able to heat. The word of advice might not be out of place, in passing, to the demurest. It is this. When talking over your plans, girls, don't sit on the front piazza of your caravanserai and deliberately make your plans in such a tone of voice that everyone within a radius of fifty feet knows exactly what you intend trying to do.

#### "BEWARE! SHE'S FOOLING THEE."

It looks like a mighty mean thing to do to "tip-off" another fellow's game, but the Republican really cannot see the young men of the city devote their undivided attention to young ladies from the Mainland of whom they have but little knowledge. The young ladies, on the other hand, are very pretty and dainty and accomplished, but the young men who swarm about them are wasting their time, for the ladies are all three to be married very, very shortly. We have this from an unimpeachable source the young ladies themselves. For in the exuberance of their spirits over the jolly good time they have been having in this city they have taken nearly everybody in town into their confidence except the young men who are paying them suit. We do not mean to say that the young ladies have come to us and made a heart-to-heart confession of their little affairs, but the kana of the hotel is large and its acoustic properties have considerably aided in the spreading of the news, by the careless, light-hearted way the girls have of discussing their little affairs. Frank or Ben has done, or will do to make it pleasant for them. "Just to think of it," one of the girls said, "and I am to be married as soon as I get home."

The following is Stevens' statement of the incidents leading up to the affray as dictated by him at the Queen's hospital an hour after he had been shot and when he did not know but that he might die from his injury:

I called upon Mr. Gill, city editor of the Republican, in reference to an article which appeared in that paper yesterday morning, believing that he was going to follow up the story with more defamatory statements against the character of innocent parties. I left the office of the Advertiser at about 5 o'clock p. m. last evening, determined to keep my temper during my morning call upon Mr. Gill. As I entered his office, in reply to my inquiry for the city editor, Mr. Gill came from his chair and introduced himself.

I told him that I understood that he was intending to put another article in the paper this morning, and asked him, as a newspaper man, to answer if he thought it was called for. He replied in substance that he considered the article a good joke and said he could see nothing objectionable in the article. I asked him that if his mother, wife or sister were visiting in a strange city and some

newspaper published a similar article concerning them, if he would then consider it a joke. The lady character of the man then appeared when he replied that he did not care what any one said about them.

He had seated himself at his desk by this time and was nervously handling papers, and it was not so much with a smile, but the positive intention in his bearing, when I asked him once more if he would permit the matter to drop where it was and be content with the injury already done. He continued to evade my questions and when pressed for an answer replied that he would publish what he saw fit and now that there was so much being said concerning the alleged "joke" that he was inclined to believe that the article and the insinuations contained therein were well deserved. Owing to the fact that one of the ladies mentioned and myself had been born and raised in the same city and spent much of our childhood together and the unimpeachable character of herself and companions was well known to me, I could not stand the position any longer, and struck him, with my hand in the face. The blow was a glancing one and only staggered him. He sprang backward and dragged a chair before him, reaching towards his hip pocket. As I understood that the man had a reputation as a gambler, and being unarmed myself, I sprang towards him, hoping to reach him before he could draw the revolver. The chair obstructed my passage and gave him time to draw his pistol and level the same at my head. He intended to shoot at me, but he was about to do so, I turned quickly, presenting my left side towards him in the hope that he might miss me entirely or the ball penetrate a less vital spot than he intended. Without further warning he fired.

I started toward the door, which was only a few paces away, and as I did so I am confident that he attempted to shoot me a second time. I managed to pass through the door, closing it between us, and started for the stairs leading to the street. As I gained the hallway Gill had opened the door and was following me with the revolver pointed at me. I evidently became confused, for all that I recall of events as they occurred before I left the Republican building is that I fell prostrate upon the floor of the composing-room and called out for assistance. The boys in the composing-room did not seem to realize that I had been shot.

Several minutes elapsed before anyone came to my aid. A hack was called and I was taken to the Advertiser's office from which place I was taken to the Queen's Hospital and was treated by Dr. Wayson.

There were several witnesses to the shooting, namely, it is said, the city editor and one reporter of the Republican. Stevens was placed in a hack and brought to the Advertiser office by James R. Doolittle of the Republican staff. He was immediately hurried to the Queen's hospital, where a vain search was made for the ball. This morning an X-ray will be used to locate it.

When the police station was notified of the shooting and that no one could give two officers were dispatched there to arrest Gill. Before reaching the office Gill was seen coming toward the police station.

"Are you the officer of the watch?" he inquired, addressing the station house officer. The latter pointed to Lieutenant Polakui.

"Are you the officer of the watch?"

"Yes."

"I wish to surrender myself."

"What for?" inquired the Lieutenant.

"For accidentally shooting a man," answered Gill.

"Your name?"

"E. S. Gill, editor of the Republican."

The turnkey was called and Gill was searched. His letters, watch and other pocket trinkets were turned over to the reporter who had accompanied him. He asked if he could not sit in the Sheriff's office until some of his friends arrived. He was told that until the Sheriff came to the station he would have to go below to a cell. He was taken below, and shortly afterward high Sheriff Brown, accompanied by Chester Doyle, put in an appearance. The high Sheriff consulted with Gill and then had him placed in a cell, the station house officer would remain there until the condition of Mr. Stevens was ascertained. Gill refused to make any statement until he had consulted with an attorney.

At 10:30 Manager Johnson of the Republican came to the station and had with him \$1,000. Johnson gave the Grievance Company's check for that amount and Gill was liberated.

The charge against Gill as it appears upon the police record book is: "E. S. Gill, assault and battery with a deadly weapon upon Mortimer I. Stevens."

An officer was sent to the Republican office and secured a revolver, which is an American-made, 35-caliber, short. One shell had been emptied and the trigger rested upon a second cartridge, which had failed to explode.

R. C. Rawlings had an altercation with Gill yesterday morning over the publication of the articles objected to by Stevens.

W. C. Rawlings, who first resented the publication of the article above given, called at the Advertiser office last night on learning of the shooting and dictated the following statement:

"The articles published in the Republican this morning were shown to me by a friend. Being a cousin of one of his ladies, and all five of them being under my charge, and all having come to Honolulu at my invitation, I immediately went to the Republican office and asked for the editor. I was ushered into Mr. Gill's office and asked him if he was the editor. He replied that he was. I said, 'You wrote all the editorials. He said he did. I said, 'You father and stand good for the articles published in the paper.' He answered, 'Yes.' Then I showed him the articles and called his attention to them. I asked him if he was the editor. He replied that he was. I said, 'You wrote all the editorials. He said he did. I said, 'You father and stand good for the articles published in the paper.' He answered, 'Yes.' Then I showed him the articles and called his attention to them. I asked him if he was the editor. He replied that he was. I said, 'You wrote all the editorials. He said he did. 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# THE DRUG BILL.

Expensive Item of the Board of Health.

RAYMOND WOULD DO AWAY WITH IT

Law To Reach Sellers of Adulterated Milk Will Be Drawn Up at Once.

TERRITORIAL physicians and the drugs furnished them and paid for out of the Territorial treasury were the subjects of discussion in the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. The question of economy in connection with dispensing with the services of the Territorial physicians was brought up by President Raymond. He spoke earnestly in favor of radical changes in that department of the present system of salaries and the furnishing of drugs.

The whole question arose over the requisition of Dr. Malony, a newly-appointed physician for Kona district, Hawaii, who asked for \$44 worth of drugs. It was reported that he was already overdrawn on the drug list. It was questioned whether he should be allowed to overdraw and the discussion finally merged into the question of whether the Territory or the physicians themselves should supply the medicines of their indigent patients. It was stated that in the latter case it would materially cut down the expenses of the Board. Nine thousand dollars had been appropriated by the last Legislature for the purchase of drugs and of this only \$5,000 had been expended.

President Raymond said he was aware of the labors performed by the Territorial physicians in the country districts where they had to travel many miles a day to treat the sick indigents. In the estimate prepared by him for the next period he had left out the amount for drugs, based on the last appropriation. This did not include the supply for the Honolulu Dispensary, which was on another basis from those in the country. His idea was to employ Territorial physicians and pay them on a scale according to the population of their districts and the amount of ground covered. In other words, it meant a reduction in their incomes. In answer to Dr. Cooper, the president said the largest drug account of any Territorial physician was \$200, but the average was \$125 all around. Dr. Cooper thought for professional men the salaries were small enough and to deduct from their salaries would be to deprive them of an income of but \$200 a year in many instances. To deduct \$200 a year—the cost of the drugs furnished—would work a hardship upon them. If the drugs had to be purchased with money taken from their own pockets the compensation for services rendered would be ridiculously small.

Mr. Dole was of the opinion that for the physicians to contribute drugs out of their own pockets the temptation would be strong with them not to furnish what was really needed. He did not believe they should contribute out of their own pockets what should come from the Territorial treasury. Dr. Emerson agreed with Mr. Dole. The two physicians in the Kona districts were not overpaid for the amount of ground they frequently had to cover in one day. Forty and fifty miles a day were often covered by them in their visitation of the sick ones. Mr. Dole further stated that the tendency of the measure was to make the horse carry more of a load than he was capable of. Dr. Cooper did not think \$200 for drugs in a populous district was a heavy drain upon the treasury. Dr. Raymond said as far as he was concerned personally he desired to see all physicians become wealthy and retire, but he thought the tendency was quite the reverse.

"Doctors go to their graves poorly paid," said he, meditatively, "unless they go in for bonds, stocks and a few other dividend-producing affairs."

"Or cattle ranches," quoth Dr. Cooper. The president took the allusion to his \$100,000 Maui cattle ranch with smiling equanimity.

"However," he continued, "there is no personal feeling in the matter. It is only to reduce the expenses. The calls for drugs have often been for the most expensive quality and entirely unnecessary for public patients. The question of economy is one that this department is bound to consider because as a matter of fact the revenues of the country have been cut down and it is absolutely necessary for this department, as well as in every other, to economize. Two hundred dollars in each case seems small, but in the aggregate it is a large amount to the Government."

"Conditions have changed here. American laws have gone into effect. The rule all over the world is that the indigent persons are not treated nearly so well as they are under the system in vogue in Hawaii. I honestly believe that to be consistent with the other parts of the United States the physicians should be done away with. There are plantations in all of the districts. The parties most benefited are the owners of these plantations. To reduce the matter to a fine point the Territory is furnishing drugs for the plantations. In other words it is subsidizing the plantations, more for their benefit than for the indigent sick. I have had experience in the country and know what I am talking about."

"The question naturally arises, if you cut off the drugs what are you going to do? My answer is that the plantations are going to hire the physician and any professional man who would

refuse to treat these poor patients is unworthy to be a member of the medical profession. There is no chance for any hardship to be worked on any physician in this country. As a matter of economy it is incumbent upon this department to strive to bring about a saving of money that the medical men should be willing to do their part. That is my view. There is nothing personal in it."

George W. Smith said that in the event of the establishment of a county government the county boards would take care of the indigent sick. President Raymond said that county boards were proverbial for the frightful manner in which they administered medicine. The patients did not get fancy medicines put up by the swell houses. They usually got a mixture of "No. 1 or No. 2, or sometimes two blacks and one white." These people were treated in the States as paupers and fed on coarse food. Mr. Lowrey did not see why the Honolulu Dispensary should run if the country physicians were to be discontinued.

Dr. Cooper then presented a motion that all the requisitions sent in be filed, which was carried.

## REPORT ON FOOD LAW.

Mr. Dole made an oral report on several paragraphs of the food law which the food commissioner wished changed. The act as proposed would make it a penal offense, he said, if a man should provide a pitcher of adulterated milk for his wife's breakfast table. Any changes made he did not think would be sustained by the Supreme Court. The law at present was not a perfect one and could be greatly improved. The change suggested was to add the words "deliver to" to the present law, which would insure a prosecution of milk drivers who delivered the adulterated product. Mr. Dole and Dr. Shorey were appointed a committee to frame a law for presentation to the Legislature.

## CHANGES MADE AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Secretaryship Offered Former Physical Instructor Coats.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, held last Saturday, A. J. Coats, physical instructor of the association, was called to its secretaryship, made vacant by the resignation of H. E. Coleman. Two weeks were allowed him in which to give his answer.

Mr. Coats resigned his position as physical director two months ago in order to return to the States to complete his college career and study medicine. Mr. Coats said last night: "My heart was set upon going away, but I think, under the circumstances, that it is my duty to stay. I do not think it best for the work of the association that Mr. Coleman and myself should leave together. I will give the directors a definite answer in two weeks."

"I am physical instructor of the Young Men's Christian Association summer school held every year at Lake Geneva, and if I decide to remain in Honolulu I shall have to ask for a year's leave of absence from the summer school and shall expect to resume my work in that capacity at the expiration of that time."

An Eastern college man with excellent recommendations is being considered as my probable successor in the gymnasium work of the local association."

Mr. A. J. Coats came to Honolulu a year ago last September from Monmouth College, Illinois, where he had pursued the athletic work, and was pursuing a course of studies when he received a call to Honolulu.

## HEALTH BOARD REPORTS.

Figures and Facts Submitted by Territorial Officials.

The following are the reports of various officials under the Board of Health:

City Sanitary Officer—Building permits approved, 52; building permits disapproved, 3; recommendations made, condemnation of certain lots, inspections made, 342; cesspools located, 12; prosecutions in court, 2.

Sanitary Inspectors—Nuisances reported, 1869; nuisances abated, 1140; complaints filed, none; inspections made, 4083.

City Physician—Patients visited, 57; patients treated at office, 568; patients sent to hospital, 2; prescriptions filled, 52.

Food Commissioner—Samples of milk tested, 94; samples of food tested, 17; prosecutions made, 3; chemical analyses made, 5; adulterations detected, 18; samples of drugs examined, 15.

Plumbing Inspector—Plans filed, 128; permits issued, 128; inspections made, 236; final certificates issued, 93; sewerage connections approved, 20.

Garbage Department—Cesspools pumped, 270; loads of garbage removed, 672; scows loads garbage to sea, 162; dead animals removed, 4.

Meat and Fish Inspectors—Animals examined, 1359; carcasses condemned, 1; tubercular cattle destroyed, 1; fluke, livers, 212; fish examined, 252,185; fish condemned, 3694.

## THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help. Until Monday I was in the drug store of Mr. Houlahan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I get a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

It is a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best remedy and permanent cure. At any drug store, 10 cents.

# PLUMBERS OUT.

Baird's Advice Has But Little Effect.

FOUR COAST MEN CAUSE TROUBLE

C. H. Brown Suspended Because He Would not Discharge Men He Had Brought Here.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAIRD'S timely statements in regard to the threatened strike of the Journeymen Plumbers' Association spread dismay in the union yesterday and the "strike" became a weak effort to maintain a much talked of desire to intimidate four coast plumbers from getting admittance to the association.

Instead of going out upon the strike with a defiant attitude, the members quit their jobs in the shops of the master plumbers very quietly and gathered at the association hall to talk it over and question its wisdom.

None of the plumbers of the union went to work yesterday. The only working plumbers were the four whom Master Plumbers Brown and Sellers had imported, and whom the local association refused to admit to membership except upon the payment of a \$50 initiation fee. Brown and Sellers were at first undecided just what answer to give, but at last Brown took a firm stand in the matter and decided to stand by his men, while Sellers weakened at the last moment and discharged two of his workmen. With the exception of these two men the master plumbers of the city were a unit in standing by their fellows and the initiative for the settlement of the differences had to come from the journeymen themselves.

President Connors of the Journeymen Association made many contradictory statements during the day, and when asked whether all the men had gone out, he said:

"Oh, we haven't struck. There isn't anything in that at all. It is simply the individual differences of some of the men with the master plumbers and they did not go to work today. No, sir, there is no strike. Why, don't you know it is against the law to order a strike? We are law-abiding men and haven't any intention of breaking the laws of the land."

"Did you order the association out on a strike last night?"

"No, I did not. I can't do it. I haven't the authority."

"If it is a question of individual differences, how is it that all the master plumbers are minus workmen today?"

"Well, of course, when some of the men stayed away from their jobs, the others thought they would do the same. Now, as to these four men, only two of them came from Seattle. And they ain't members of the Seattle union, either. We don't know them. They haven't presented us with cards showing where they were members, and we haven't asked them for an initiation fee of \$50, for they haven't come to ask us for admittance to the association."

Mr. Connors went on to say that he had no knowledge as to whether the four men, O'Brien, McCoy and Cameron, were union members. He was of the opinion that they were not members in good standing, otherwise they would have presented their membership cards. He denied absolutely of having any knowledge of the \$50 initiation fee incident.

"What does the association propose to do in this matter?" was asked.

"Well, we'll have a meeting tonight and if these four men apply for membership we will consider their applications. That rests entirely with them. If they want to join, all they have to do is to present their applications and they will be considered at the first regular meeting."

The president evaded the issue as to whether there was a strike in progress, but as the association hall was crowded to its full capacity at the time, it was quite evident that a walk-out had been agreed upon at the meeting on the night previous. Connors' own statement Monday night that the journeymen would know at 8 o'clock yesterday morning whether there would be a strike or no is significant in that none of the journeymen reported for work at the shops of the master plumbers.

Connors attempted to wax jocose over the matter and stated that the men were not working because the weather was inclement and further that they had been working for such a long time that they needed a holiday. It is asserted that, despite Connors' statement to the contrary, the four men did present themselves for admittance into the local association and that they were given the alternative of paying a \$50 initiation fee or no without work.

"The fee the association demanded of us for admittance was exorbitant. We certainly expressed our desire and entire willingness to join the union and are still in the same mind. To ask a man to pay \$50 to go to work is an outrage and we do not intend to pay it. We are members in good standing in Seattle, made good wages there, and believe we are thoroughly competent to earn good wages here or elsewhere."

The determined action of United States Attorney Baird in quoting the law relating to the strike or walk-out in question had the effect of pouring oil upon troubled waters. Col. Baird's position in regard to anything done in restraint of trade is too well known and it is required to make use of his prerogative in proceeding against the individual members of the Journeymen

Plumbers' Association he will not hesitate to do so. In other words, if the journeymen plumbers persist in their endeavors to keep other men from working by entering into a conspiracy to prevent them from getting employment, either by threats, intimidation or making an extortionate charge for entrance into their organization, they can be assured that the hand of the law will reach out and take them in its grasp. Col. Baird says that under the circumstances, Hawaii being a territory and having the United States laws in effect here, it is the prerogative of the Territorial courts to take the initiative in prosecuting the plumbers, and he will refrain from taking any action if the Territorial courts wish to take advantage of their jurisdiction.

C. H. Brown, John Judge, Arthur McCoy, William Cameron and George O'Brien met in the store of C. H. Brown last evening and discussed the action of the union in bitter words. Late in the day Brown called at the headquarters of the organization and was informed that he had been suspended. In regard to the suspension Brown said:

"I have been a member of the master plumbers for some time, and up to today was in good standing, but I shall certainly not abide by their requests. I propose to stand by my men through it all, and if necessary will send to the Coast for more help. I know for a fact that these men all have membership cards from different cities in the States and also that they have applied for membership here and tendered the old fee of \$25."

"There is plenty of work here for all the men in the city and there is no reason for the present trouble except that they have decided to prevent the men I have caused to come here from working. Up to the very night that the men arrived the initiation fee stood at \$25, and the raise to \$50 was for their benefit. If any good reason could have been assigned for the act the men would have paid the amount demanded."

"Cameron and O'Brien were employed by Sellers until tonight, but when the union threatened him he let them out, and now they will work for me. If they mean to fight me they will find that I can fight, and I think that I can make it warm for the union before they finish."

## ONE TASTE IS ENOUGH.

The writer never had a taste of rheumatism but once—about four years ago it was—and it laid me up and made me groan for six weeks. And I am not praying for any more. I can get a heart load now, just by thinking how it felt. But, oh, what a lot of folks catch it worse than I did.

Here is Mrs. Annie Hill, she is one of them. Or rather she was; she is right enough in these days. Her idea of talking of it is to cheer some other sufferer and show him the way out. And we thank her for that. It's the proper feeling to have towards our fellow-travelers through this vale of tears—and pains.

"Some eight or ten years ago," says Mrs. Hill, "I was a perfect martyr to rheumatism and indigestion. As if they were not enough for one poor woman to bear, I often had frightful pains in the chest, with weakness all over my body. It was awful, and I didn't know what the end of it was going to be. Now and then I was completely prostrate."

"We hunted everywhere for a cure, and I tried medicines until the empty bottles in the house rattled wherever you put your hand out; all to no earthly good. We spent money and spoiled hopes, and that's the story."

"At last I saw an advertisement of how Mother Seigel's Syrup had cured a man of rheumatism and other ailments—just like mine. He told me the tale himself, as I am telling this. I will try it—so I said to myself."

"It acted splendidly and I kept on with it until I was entirely well. It cured my rheumatism, my indigestion and my liver complaint—all in a bunch. Sometimes I bought the Syrup by the half dozen in order to get it a little cheaper."

"I am an old resident of this district, having lived here for the last fifty years. I am now seventy-five and in good health. I am known far and wide, my husband and sons being in the farming and dairy industries on a fairly large scale. I am never without a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house. There are plenty of medicines in Australia, goodness knows; almost as thick as the rabbits used to be, but none, so far as I know, to compare with Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"Mrs. Annie Hill, Kapaemahu, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899. Witness, A. Halpin."

"I have known Mrs. Hill for eight years. Her testimony to the virtues of Mother Seigel's Syrup can be implicitly relied upon. She is altogether incapable of making any statement that will not stand the closest investigation." C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association.

## WANTS TO SEND NEGROES.

Offers to Supply Laborers for an Inducement.

E. R. Davidson, Wharton, Texas, has written the following letter to the postmaster at Lahaina concerning the importation of negro laborers into the Territory of Hawaii.

"I see by the papers that your sugar planters are greatly in need of laborers and I think if the proper inducements were offered I could furnish them a few. If this letter should be handed to any one who is in need of help and he should think it worth his while to answer, please state what you pay your help, with or without board, and what might be expected as to houses to live in and medicine, in case of sickness. Also what you would be willing to pay per head to have them delivered to you, you paying all necessary expenses such as transportation, etc., the men, of course, to pay this back when they get there; also would you want families or all single men?"

William G. Kittell, police officer at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, has applied for the position of fish inspector at that landing. The petition of the officer was presented to the Board of Health yesterday and referred to the district physician for report. It is said that several Japanese fishermen have made Laupahoehoe their port of entry and sold unwholesome fish to people there.

# SANITARY Down Again FIRE.

Japanese Business Men To Take Action.

WILL PRESENT A STRONG PETITION

To Ask the Legislature for Reparation for Their Losses.

JAPANESE sufferers from the sanitary fires of last year met in mass meeting last night at the Japanese Primary school on Nuuanu street and appointed their committees for the purpose of formulating a memorial addressed to Governor Dole to be referred by him to the Legislature.

Over 100 prominent Japanese of Honolulu, representative of the business, professional and social element, were present. His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul, Miki Saito, was present merely as a spectator, and took a deep interest in the proceedings. These were presided over by S. Ozaki, merchant, and Y. Soga, the secretary of the meeting. It was Mr. Ozaki's first attempt as chairman of such an important affair, but he ably filled the position and received the thanks of those present at the conclusion of the program.

Two resolutions, carefully inscribed in Japanese upon a scroll, were presented and read. These covered a general plan or memorial for presentation to the Legislature, asking that body to take cognizance of the great financial and property losses sustained by the Japanese colony during the period of the plague epidemic, and to adopt some means by which they could be relieved. The resolutions were debated at great length, the principal speakers being Dr. Katsunuma, M. Kawahara, I. Kato, T. Susunaga and S. Shimimoto. The sense of the meeting was that the resolutions should be tabled until two committees to be appointed by the chair had time to investigate them and decide whether they were proper to submit to the Governor and to the Legislature.

The speakers argued for the appointment of a special committee of seven to be appointed to confer with a committee of like number from among the Chinese sufferers, these two committees to meet whenever convenient and if possible to agree upon a joint plan for the presentation of their claims to the Territorial Government. A unanimous vote resulted at this suggestion and the chair appointed the following persons: K. J. Imanishi, S. Kimura, E. K. Kawasaki, A. K. Ozawa, Dr. T. Katsunuma, G. Gunji and Y. Kimura. The chair notified Lin Shen Chow, who was present at the meeting, representing the Chinese fire sufferers, of the appointment, and the Chinese committee of seven will place itself in readiness to respond to a call from the Japanese committee at any time for a conference. The meeting will probably be held this week, as the time for the convening of the Legislature is near at hand.

A committee of thirty members chosen from among the actual fire sufferers was also appointed and will meet this week to draw up its petition to the Legislature. The memorial will be a strong one, and the history of the fire, the amount of financial and property losses stated, and the indirect losses commented upon. They will make an urgent appeal to the law-making body to make an appropriation for the payment of their claims as well as those of the Chinese sufferers, should it be decided to make a joint appeal.

The call for the meeting was issued some days ago by K. J. Imanishi, S. Ozaki, Y. Soga, S. Kojima, W. Moto-shige, K. Kawasaki, Dr. T. Katsunuma, Y. Soga, G. Gunji, Y. Kimura and T. Ishikawa. The Chinese sufferers are about to take decisive action in the matter of their claims and the utmost interest is being taken in the coming session of the Legislature, as it is believed to be heart and hand in sympathy with the payment of the losses.

## AN EXPERIMENT.

Will Try to Grow African Grass Near Hilo for Stock.

A bundle of African grasses grown in Nuuanu valley was shipped to Dr. Russell near Hilo yesterday by the Commissioner of Agriculture and is intended to supplant the Hilo grass. It is said to be excellent as fodder, proving particularly nourishing food for cattle.

It forms a mass of rich green foliage over six feet high and in places it runs over the ground at the rate of ten feet in three months. The experiments with this grass will be made at Dr. Russell's place and great results are looked forward to.

## ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kickapoo Indian Salve acts—just as Nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory: unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kickapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago; they act the same today. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

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FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Bergant Houghtaling, Company F, N. G. H., has been appointed color sergeant of the First Regiment to succeed the late D. I. Nason.



# STORM'S CENTER.

## Honolulu in Grip of a Lively Gale.

### ISLAND STEAMERS AFRAID TO STIR

#### High Wind Threatens Serious Damage to the Harbor's Shipping.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

THESE islands are now in the center of a fierce storm which has prevailed in the Pacific for the last two or three days.

Yesterday the winds were stronger than on the days preceding and Hawaii, the big island, was probably receiving the brunt of the big gale, while Honolulu was getting it worse than any other part of the island of Oahu.

In the channels the seas were exceedingly rough and steamers and sailing craft are having a hard time.

Honolulu harbor yesterday presented a scene which is seldom witnessed in this part of the world. There was not a vessel in port which was not rolling as if she was at sea.

Great vessels lying at anchor in the stream or moored alongside of the wharves were rocked to and fro on the heavy surface of the generally peaceful harbor and the port was full of reeling masts and restless hulls.

Although it was the day for the departure of a number of island steamers, none dared venture out on account of the roughness of the sea.

The Kinai, which sails regularly for Hilo and way ports at noon on each Tuesday, remained in port, her time of sailing being postponed until 8 o'clock this morning.

Unless the storm has abated considerably by that time, however, the vessel will not go out, but will remain safe in port until such time as the weather will permit of her going.

Even if the Kinai had departed, on time, risking the heavy seas and terrible winds, and should arrive without damage at the various ports at which she is accustomed to call, she would be unable to land any of her freight during the storm and at some of the ports she would not even be able to send her passengers ashore.

The Claudine, booked to have sailed for Hawaii and Maui ports at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, postponed her departure indefinitely, as did also the Iwalani and the W. G. Hall and other boats which were to have sailed yesterday.

The only vessel which ventured out of the harbor was the American bark Kikikat, Captain Cutler, bound for the Coast. The tug Fearless took her out to sea, giving her a good long tow. Once around Diamond Head and headed for the Mainland, the Kikikat will bounce along at a rattling pace with a strong southeaster howling at her stern.

#### WORST IN MANY YEARS.

Just before noon yesterday the Kona which has been raging for the last few days freshened into one of the strongest gales that this city has experienced for many years.

People along the waterfront expected at any moment that the wind and waves would create some trouble in the harbor.

Captains of all the vessels in port saw to it that moorings were safe and watched every slight change in the weather, on the alert to take all necessary precautions and make all required arrangements to secure the safety of their ships.

Some disaster was momentarily looked for; the vessels anchored in the stream could not stand much greater pressure than they were enduring.

The schooner Twilight, which fouled the schooner Muriel on Monday, showed signs of again dragging, although she had been secured with extra moorings. The steady blow from the southeast strained the anchor chains of both vessels and the Twilight gradually got closer to the Muriel.

If these two vessels had gotten adrift there would have been a great deal of damage done in the harbor, for the Twilight and the Muriel are at the Waikiki end of the harbor, near the lighthouse, and the wind would have forced them onto other vessels moored in the stream.

A general mix-up would have resulted in thousands of dollars' worth of damage.

Upon the safety of these two vessels depend the safety of all the ships lying in the stream. If the Twilight had gotten away and drifted onto the Muriel and the added pressure on the Muriel had caused that schooner to break her fastenings, the Muriel would have been forced onto the next ship in line and so they all would have been in danger, and might possibly have been bunched all together at the Ewa end of the harbor in one mass of confusion and more or less destruction.

#### PROSPECTIVE PASSENGERS FRIGHTENED.

There were a large number of people on the wharf yesterday at noon, the time that the steamer Kinai was booked to sail for Hilo and way ports, to see the vessel get away.

The wind was at its highest and those who had booked to depart on the Kinai peered out to sea and then wished that they had not bought their tickets.

It certainly looked most forbidding, and no one except a sailor who had been round the Horn a few times would enjoy a trip in one of the island boats in such weather as prevailed yesterday.

The wind howled around the roof of the wharf, the Kinai rolled at the dock, and the rain fell in torrents. It was dark, and every moment the weather became more threatening; the hearts of many of the would-be travelers sank within them, and some decided there and then that if the

steamer went out it would have to go without them. Small boats in the harbor were tossed around as if they had been nothing more than nutshells, while some of the big vessels, standing away out of the water, having discharged their cargoes, actually threatened at times to topple over on to the wharves from which they were being taken on board.

The Kinai had a large passenger list, and when the full seriousness of the storm was realized there was hardly one among them who had any desire to go to Hilo—Honolulu was rainy enough for them just then.

Most of the prospective passengers left the Kinai with their baggage and came ashore, as it was already pretty certain that the Kinai would not stop this side of Hilo, and passengers for other Hawaii ports would have to go to Hilo first and then be landed at their destinations on the return trip of the vessel.

Some of the passengers for way ports decided to go by the Claudine, which was supposed to sail in the evening. Meanwhile the officers of the island vessels, watching the weather for some signs of favorable change. As the storm did not show any signs of abating, however, both of the island steamship companies decided to hold all their vessels in port until today.

So the Kinai, Claudine, Lehua, W. G. Hall, Iwalani and Noeui remained in port and will sail today, the weather permitting. Eight o'clock this morning has been set for the departure of the steamers of Wilder's line.

Early in the afternoon the wind decreased somewhat, but it soon freshened up again, and when the sun set it was blowing as lively a gale as ever.

#### PRANKS OF THE WIND.

Waterfronters heartily thanked the powers for one great blessing along shore yesterday. It had rained so heavily that there was no such thing as dust, and for a little while at least the front was free of its greatest fault.

There was plenty of mud, however—liquid mud—but even that was not as bad as the dust that is usual along the Esplanade.

The wind had things pretty much its own way all day and all night, too. It was not, however, particularly bad, for the lumber piles were blown down and no one lost his life as the result of carelessly put-up timbers, as on Monday.

The reason of this was that nearly everything which could easily be blown down had been blown down during the preceding night. Many piles had been propped up to prevent their falling.

The big bark Gerard C. Tobey, lying at the Inter-Island wharf, which has about discharged her cargo and is very nearly empty, leaned heavily over in the direction of the wharf during the morning, and at times it was thought that she was going to crash over onto the wharf, so strong was the wind from the southeast.

Her big masts towered high, describing dangerous-looking curves in the air, while the vessel rolled as if she were at sea.

The family of natives living out on the reef, on the wreck of the Edward O'Brien, had about as rough a time of it as they ever experienced in all their lives.

Their humble home was deluged by the great waves which broke over the reef, and they at one time very nearly decided to vacate the premises.

The Stars and Stripes and the custom-house flag were kept flying from the custom-house all day. The wind was so strong that it tore a stripe from the custom-house flag, so that it floated furiously on the savage breeze held by a single shred.

People who saw the peculiar sight thought at first that it was some new kind of a pennant which had been attached to the same halliards as the custom-house flag.

At the railway wharf the large coal machine, which stood high on one of the wharves, was blown over and wrecked beyond further use.

#### THE STORM OUT OF TOWN.

Shortly before noon yesterday the wind and rain storm over Waikiki and Waialae was terrific. Trees were blown down all the way from King street at the Waikiki turn to Paul Isenberg's residence at Waikiki. Several trees were uprooted on Prince David's grounds, opposite the Moana Hotel.

The wind had some sport with one of Pain's mule cars, although it was not much fun for the mules or for the driver of the car. The car was started from the Waikiki terminus some time in the morning and was carried along toward town by the force of the gale, the mules having very little work to do except to keep out of the way of the car.

When the car started it came pretty near leaving the driver behind. The car was standing at the terminus and the driver was away from the car at the time. He had neglected to put the brakes on before he had left it.

The consequence was that when he thought it was about time to take his car out and started to go toward it he saw it sailing down the line toward town, with the frightened mules doing their level best to get out of its way. It took some heavy sprinting on the driver's part to catch up with his charge. Fortunately, a boy along the road took in the situation and boarded the car on the run and put on the brakes.

#### AT THE SEWER OUTFALL.

Considerable more damage was done at the sewer outfall by the storm than was at first suspected. The donkey engine and the heavy hammer of the pile-driver were hurled into the sea when the piles supporting them gave way. They cannot be recovered until the sea moderates sufficiently for divers to go to work.

On account of the roughness of the sea and the heavy winds, no workmen were at the sewer outfall at the time that the engine and the hammer were thrown into the sea. Some one would undoubtedly have been injured if the men had been at work there at the time. Two men were on the spot, however, scarcely fifteen minutes before the whole thing gave way. They had gone there to examine the machinery.

Part of the roof of the Aala warehouse was blown off during the storm. The building at present is being used as a school, and it has been necessary to dismiss several of the classes as a result of the damage.

#### GALE AT OTHER PORTS.

Early yesterday morning the steamer Mauna Loa arrived in port from Hawaii and Maui. She reported terrible weather in the channel between gale port and Lahaina and a strong gale from the south playing havoc along the Kona coast and on Maui. At Kona native houses are being blown down and large trees are being uprooted, and considerable damage is being done to property.

A gasoline schooner Eclipse, involved in a serious accident at Kailua, and it was very fortunate for the schooner Queen that the Eclipse happened to be on hand. The lumber schooner would have been driven up on the beach by the gale if the Eclipse had not been there to help her.

Early in the morning the schooner Queen was driven up on the beach by the gale if the Eclipse had not been there to help her. Captain Townsend of the gasoline schooner got on board of the Queen

and, under the Queen's help, got her out and under sail. The Eclipse had a lively time in getting her back on her own boat. Now the Queen is probably somewhere at sea cruising around until it is safe for her to return to Kailua, until she dares venture close to the shore.

It is said that the Eclipse will, in good time, present a bill for salvage. Certain it is that had the Eclipse taken hold of the Queen when she did and towed her out to sea that the lumber schooner would in all probability have left her bones on the beach.

It was with great difficulty that the steamer Mauna Loa made landings at Maalea Bay and Lahaina on Monday night. A boat full of passengers was almost swamped at the former place, and, although all were landed safely, every one got a good ducking.

Captain Simerson says that the last trip of the Mauna Loa across the channel was one of the worst which he ever experienced.

"We had terrible seas from two directions," he said, "and the wind shifted from southeast to southwest and back again."

The storm has also done some damage to the water mains. An uprooted tree at Waikiki brought the main out of the ground with it. Beyond Diamond Head the surf undermined the main. These damages were very promptly repaired yesterday.

The heavy pressure burst the main on Liliha street.

It was seen yesterday that the storm sewer which is being laid on Fort street is inadequate. Only a little while after the storm started the sewer on Queen street was choked with water, and the flood followed the usual course—in the gutters and all over the road.

Meteorologist Lyons says that the storm will continue today, and so say the sea-dogs on the waterfront, for they have seen the "Whale's Head," that means nasty weather for a time. The "Whale's Head" can only be seen on Barber's Point when the weather is going to be particularly bad for a time. It is a certain piece of rock which takes upon itself the appearance of the head of a whale under certain atmospheric conditions.

Last night the barometer was six one-hundredths lower than it was the night before.

## HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others.

If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it. Waiting to find out how.

There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu. It's a busy place and people must work.

There's kidney trouble to a large extent. Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys. The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work. Honolulu is full of their praises.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes: "My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co's Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### PROPOSED NOVEL BILL.

South Carolina Dispensary laws are said to be the subject of a bill which is to be presented to the Legislature as a measure to put the saloons out of business and place the selling or dispensing of liquors in the hands of the Government.

The bill is designed to have the Territorial Government act as the purveyor of the decoctions now dispensed over saloon bars. The bill is already in shape for presentation to the Legislature, and its authors claim there is a fair chance of its being passed. They are authority for the statement that Governor DeLoe favors the measure, and that he would not exercise his veto if it came before him for his signature.

In other words, the bill will allow the Government to go into the saloon business on its own hook and the profits derived from its sale will go into the Territorial coffers. Public drinking will be frowned down upon and the liquor will be sold in sealed bottles which must be taken home. It is hoped that the passage of such a bill will materially decrease drunkenness, as no liquors will be sold to habituated drunkards. Another feature of the bill provides that the Government saloons shall close at 6 o'clock p. m. Russia is said to have such a system in vogue with gratifying results in the decrease of intemperance.

### Examination Completed.

The accounts of the United States Marshal's office have been examined by William H. Moyer of Washington, examiner for the Department of Justice, and a regular system of book-keeping and record has been started. Mr. Moyer is the originator of the system and is a noted expert in designing systems in Government offices.

### A CONVINCING ANSWER.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackmon's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well, if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

# SKIN TORTURES

## And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of exfollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for itching, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



## Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafes, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and softening the skin, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

### Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.



## MULES and HORSES

### Hay AND Grain.

### Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

### Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

### Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

### Good Serviceable Bicycles

### \$10 and upward.

### Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at AUCTION

### when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

### CALL AND SEE OUR

### \$10 Wheels!

### E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

### Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

### PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

### POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

### We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

### ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

### PACIFIC GUANO, PUTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

### Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

### BE. W. AVERDAM Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

## INSURANCE.

### Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

### AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

### Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

### Accumulated Funds ... £2,975,000.

### British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital ... £1,000,000.

### Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

### THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

### Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

### The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

### F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

### German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

### Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

### The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

### F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

### General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

### Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

### F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

### Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ... 101,550,000

### Total reinsurance ... 107,550,000

### North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

### Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ... 35,000,000

### Total reinsurance ... 43,530,000

### The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

### H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

### The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

### In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

### To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

### MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

### Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

### Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

### For tickets and general information apply to

### THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway

### Castle & Cooke, —LIMITED—

### LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

### AGENTS FOR

### New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

### Ætna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

### CLARK'S B 41 PILLS

### Are warranted to cure all kinds of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, etc., etc. In boxes of 6d. each, of all druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Prepared by The Lincoln & Clark's B 41 Pills Co., Lincoln, England.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 5.  
L. I. str. Mauna Loa, Simeron, from  
Lahaina, Kona and Kau ports.  
Thursday, February 7.  
L. I. str. James Mackee, Tuleit, from  
Hawamau with full load of sugar.

## BAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 5.  
Am. bk. Kikiri, Cutler, for the South  
in ballast.  
Thursday, February 7.  
Am. bk. Kailani, Dabel, for San  
Francisco, with sugar.  
W. str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo  
and way ports.  
W. str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui  
ports.  
W. str. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai  
ports.  
L. I. str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Ho-  
nolulu and Kukuhaele.  
L. I. str. Nihau, Gregory, for Ho-  
nolulu and Kukuhaele.  
L. I. str. Nihau, Bruhn, for Anahola.  
L. I. str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for  
Nawiliwili.  
L. I. str. Noeau, Wyman, for Waimoa.  
H. N. gas. schr. Surprize, Nystrom, for  
Kauai ports.

## DUE TODAY.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from San  
Francisco, February 1.

## DUE TOMORROW.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, from San  
Francisco, February 2.

## TO SAIL TODAY.

L. I. str. Mauna Loa, Simeron, for  
Lahaina, Kona and Kau ports, at 10  
a. m.  
P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for the  
Orient, at 1 p. m.  
A. H. S. S. Morfornan, Morrison, for  
Hilo, to complete loading sugar, thence  
to New York.

## NEXT MAIL FOR FRISCO.

Tuesday, February 12, per P. M. S. S.  
Rio de Janeiro.

## NEXT MAIL FROM FRISCO.

Today, per P. M. S. S. China.

## NEXT MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA.

Saturday, February 16, per C. A. S. S.  
Aorangi.

## NEXT MAIL FROM AUSTRALIA.

Tuesday, February 12, per C. A. S. S.  
Warrimoo.

## NEXT MAIL FROM ORIENT.

Tuesday, February 12, per P. M. S. S.  
Rio de Janeiro.

## NEXT MAIL FOR ORIENT.

Today, per P. M. S. S. China.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
From Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per  
str. Mauna Loa, February 5.—Dr. H.  
Kinokuni, A. Mackillop, C. Lehner and  
wife, Captain G. H. Whitney, Captain  
T. K. Clark, T. D. Clagett, J. Moner-  
rat, Mrs. T. K. Kahoe, G. Wadsworth  
and son, Miss E. Harper, S. K. Pedro, Miss  
J. Hain, J. G. Saper, M. R. Evans, Miss  
Julia Joe, E. E. Beard, W. K. Azala,  
M. F. Chapman, D. Moren, M. Pedro,  
wife and daughter, Judge A. N. Kepo-  
kai, H. Lyman, H. Hayselden, wife and  
child, J. Richardson, George Richardson,  
Miss M. Richardson, T. Clark, H.  
F. Hayselden and wife, 61 deck passen-  
gers.

## Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per W. str.  
Kinau, February 7.—Miss Mary Logan,  
Miss S. Mills, A. W. Van Valkenberg  
and wife, J. D. Gougar and wife, Dr.  
Grace and wife, Miss Grace, Mrs. Clarke,  
J. G. Spencer and wife, J. Light, S.  
Lichtig, Mrs. Rallen, A. Weill, J. G.  
Fratt, F. T. P. Waterhouse, J. E. Es-  
kew, J. M. Lydgate, Miss M. Campbell,  
Mrs. C. W. Hodgson, S. R. Rodgers, T.  
S. Warden, Mrs. C. R. Kinney, Mrs. G.  
W. Pate, M. H. Mixer, Miss I. Richar-  
dson, D. Dorwood, Jesse Hawes and wife,  
P. Murphy, E. W. Dickerman, E. A.  
von Arnim, C. P. Solomon, Mrs. L. K.  
Aoki, C. J. Willis, Ben Bruns, H. W.  
White and wife.

For Kahului and way ports, per W.  
str. Claudine, February 7.—R. P. Bal-  
win and wife, John W. Rankins, P. M.  
Cook, E. Hughes, J. Taylor, J. J.  
McDonald, J. P. Raymond, A. Gomez,  
Carl Jensen, T. E. Richardson, Miss M.  
B. Simmonds, Mrs. G. A. Hansen, Dang  
Yang.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No. 764—Kapolu and husband to Wm.  
Aha, tr. Grant 200, Maui, Wailua, Oa-  
hu. Consideration \$100.  
No. 765—Wm. Aha, tr. to Jno. Keah-  
paka, tr. Grant 200, Maui, Wailua, Oa-  
hu. Consideration \$100.  
No. 766—J. P. Kana to Republic of  
Hawaii, one and one-half acres land,  
Kauai, Kauai, Maui. Consideration \$20.  
January 30. No. 767—J. A. King et al.  
to W. W. Ahana; two pieces land, Ka-  
makela and Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu.  
Consideration \$1.  
No. 768—W. W. Ahana to Jas. A.  
King et al.; two pieces land, Kamakela,  
Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.  
No. 769—J. M. Atherton and husband  
to Alex. Young et al.; portion kul. 831,  
Alapai street, Honolulu, Oahu. Con-  
sideration \$124.  
No. 764—P. S. Lyman and wife et al.  
to J. A. McCandless et al.; two acres  
of R. P. 1916, for Kaunama road, Hilo,  
Hawaii. Consideration —.  
No. 764A—J. A. McCandless et al. to  
P. S. Lyman; lots 1, 2 and 3, block D,  
Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.  
No. 765—S. B. Dole, Governor Territory  
of Hawaii, to G. F. Hopt et al.; piece  
land, Waiuanue street, Hilo, Hail.  
Consideration —.  
No. 766A—G. F. Hopt et al. to S.  
B. Dole, Governor Territory of Hawaii;  
two pieces land, Bridge street extension,  
Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration —.  
No. 768—W. G. Irwin and wife to Hilo  
Sugar Co.; water right in Wailuku river,  
Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.  
No. 765—N. Makana to S. M. Damon;  
interest in R. P. 208, kul. 1130, R. P.  
3052, kul. 1317, R. P. 741, kul. 226, one  
piece land, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu.  
Consideration \$500.  
No. 766—J. S. Azevedo and wife to M.  
de Andrade; portion kul. 312, ap. 1, kul.  
43 P. 1, Kunaui, Honolulu, Oahu. Con-  
sideration \$200.  
No. 767—Mileana and husband to B.  
K. Kane; portion ap. 2 of R. P. 378,  
kul. 715, Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu. Con-  
sideration \$100.  
No. 768—A. P. Jones to Matt McCann;  
piece land, Hanalei, Lahaina, Maui.  
Consideration \$50.  
January 31. No. 767—W. R. Castle to  
J. Kaui and wife; interest in R. P.  
3554, Palolo, Honolulu, Oahu. Con-  
sideration \$500.  
No. 767A—Wailua to R. P. 208, R. P.  
209, kul. 424, Puuhala, R. P. 231, kul.  
1490, Kumuhi, Moikea, Consideration  
\$10.

## THE LAST RITE.

Honolulu to Mourn  
the Best of  
Queens.

## GREAT MEMORIAL SERVICES TODAY

British Residents and All Classes  
To Meet at Kawaiahao  
Church.

ALL HONOLULU will mourn the  
death of the late Queen of Great  
Britain this afternoon. Territorial  
and United States officials and the courts  
will remain closed, and all the whole-  
sale houses, retail business places and  
little stores will suspend business. The  
committee appointed for that purpose  
have consulted the managers of various  
business houses and they have all signi-  
fied their willingness to close at noon for  
the day, and there will be no business  
anywhere in town.

It is anticipated that there will be 120  
people seated in Kawaiahao Church, and  
hundreds more will throng the  
aisles at 2 o'clock, when the services will  
open with Chopin's funeral march, played  
by Mr. Wray Taylor, pipe organ; Mr.  
Joe Rosin, violin, and Mr. Mott-Smith,  
cello.

The Territorial Band will play dirges  
for a half hour previous to the opening  
of the services outside the church, and  
the memorial program will be given by  
the combined choirs of St. Andrew's Ca-  
thedral and St. Clement's chapel.

Governor Dole and staff will attend in  
body. Formal invitations were sent out  
to Government and Consular officials.  
The form of invitation is as follows:  
"The British residents of Honolulu re-  
quest the presence of — at a service to  
be held at Kawaiahao Church on  
Friday, February 8th, at 2 o'clock p. m.  
in honor of the memory of the late Ma-  
jesty Queen Victoria, R. S. V. P. T. H.  
Walker, Esq., secretary of the committee.  
Please present this at the door of the  
church."

The church has been artistically de-  
corated with festoons of crepe and dra-  
pery of British flag cloth. Crepe hang-  
ings have been placed about the pulpit  
and choir stand, and the balcony rails  
are draped in crepe. Behind the min-  
ister's stand the English flag is grace-  
fully hung, its folds caught up with  
streamers of crepe.

Rev. J. Osborne and Rev. Hamilton  
Lee will conduct the services, assisted  
by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, pastor of Central  
Union Church, and Rev. H. H. Parker,  
pastor of Kawaiahao Church. Mr. Os-  
borne, Mr. Kincaid and Mr. Parker will  
speak. Mr. Wray Taylor will play the  
organ, assisted by Mr. Mott-Smith with  
the cello and Mr. Joe Rosin with the  
violin. The following is the program as  
it will be given:

Prelude, Funeral March..... Chopin  
Hymn, "O God, the Resurrection Morning"  
..... 90 and 120  
Lessons..... I. Cor. xv., 20v.  
Hymn..... "Rock of Ages"  
Hymn..... "Nearer, My God, to Thee"  
Address..... Rev. J. Osborne  
Hymn in Hawaiian "Io Aloha"  
Address..... Rev. H. H. Parker  
Hymn..... "O God, Our Help"  
Address..... Rev. W. M. Kincaid  
Hymn..... "Now the Laborer's Task is  
O'er."  
Benediction.

All citizens of Honolulu are cordially  
invited to be present. The seating ca-  
pacity of the church will admit of about  
1,200, and there is a great deal of  
aisle room, which will undoubtedly be  
utilized early.

Bishop Willis has issued invitations for  
the memorial services to be held on Sun-  
day afternoon in St. Andrew's Cathedra.  
The Bishop expects to address 600 people  
on that day.

## Commerce of the World for 1900.

Commercial conditions throughout the  
world in the closing months of 1900 are  
pictured in a table in the "Monthly Sum-  
mary of Commerce and Finance," issued  
by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.  
The table shows the imports and ex-  
ports of the principal countries of the  
world during such parts of the calendar  
year 1900 as can be shown from the lat-  
est available data, and compares the  
same with the corresponding month of  
the preceding year, thus presenting a  
picture of the growth of the world's  
commerce in the present year as com-  
pared with that of the preceding year.  
The table which thus presents the latest  
available data for the current year ne-  
cessarily includes only those countries  
which publish monthly or quarterly  
statements of their commerce.

A comparison of the commerce of the  
principal countries of the world with  
that of the United States in 1900 and of  
the growth or reduction of their com-  
merce with our own development during  
the year presents some facts of especial  
interest in considering the wonderful  
development of our own commerce in the  
past year.

Taking the countries in their alphabeti-  
cal order as arranged in table, the facts  
presented are as follows:  
Argentina—The imports of nine  
months ending with September, 1900,  
were \$24,400,000, against \$24,175,000 in the cor-  
responding months of 1899, while the ex-  
ports of nine months ending with Sep-  
tember, 1900, are \$118,230,000, against \$117,  
501,000 in the corresponding months of  
last year.

Austria-Hungary—The imports of ten  
months ending with October, 1900, are  
\$20,875,000, against \$20,170,000 in the cor-  
responding months of last year, and the ex-  
ports of the ten months ending with  
October, 1900, are \$317,954,000, against  
\$310,810,000 in the corresponding months  
of last year.

Belgium—The imports of ten months  
ending with October, 1900, are \$337,721,000,  
against \$334,335,000 in the corresponding  
months of last year, and the exports of  
ten months ending with October, 1900,  
are \$282,556,000, against \$280,965,000 in  
the corresponding months of last year.

Canada—The imports of three months  
ending with September, 1900, are \$47,736,  
000, against \$43,686,000 in the correspond-  
ing months of last year, and the exports  
of three months ending with September,  
1900, are \$23,625,000, against \$23,994,000 in  
the corresponding months of last year.

Export—The imports of eight months

ending with August, 1900, are \$6,523,000,  
against \$6,105,000 in the corresponding  
months of last year, and the exports of  
eight months ending with August, 1900,  
are \$5,822,000, against \$5,800,000 in the  
corresponding months of last year.

France—The imports of ten months  
ending with October, 1900, are \$70,588,000,  
against \$70,142,000 in the corresponding  
months of last year, and the exports of  
ten months ending with October, 1900,  
are \$67,554,000, against \$67,665,000 in the  
corresponding months of last year.

Germany—The imports of nine months  
ending with September, 1900, are \$62,  
610,000, against \$62,514,000 in the cor-  
responding months of last year, and the ex-  
ports of nine months ending with Sep-  
tember, 1900, are \$71,090,000, against \$71,  
623,000 in the corresponding months of  
last year. In the case of Germany alone  
specie and bullion are included in this  
statement.

India—The imports of five months  
ending with August, 1900, are \$2,015,000,  
against \$2,024,000 in the corresponding  
months of last year, and the exports of  
five months ending with August, 1900,  
are \$128,588,000, against \$124,000,000 in  
the corresponding months of last year.

Italy—The imports of ten months end-  
ing with October, 1900, are \$24,128,000,  
against \$23,331,000 in the corresponding  
months of last year, and the exports of  
ten months ending with October, 1900,  
are \$219,837,000, against \$222,106,000 in the  
corresponding months of last year.

Mexico—The imports of two months  
ending with August, 1900, are \$4,561,000,  
against \$4,485,000 in the corresponding  
months of last year, and the exports of  
two months ending with August, 1900,  
are \$1,552,000, against \$1,523,000 in the  
corresponding months of last year.

Portugal—The imports of five months  
ending with May, 1900, are \$28,371,000,  
against \$28,330,000 in the corresponding  
months of last year, and the exports of  
five months ending with May, 1900, are  
\$14,590,000, against \$13,825,000 in the cor-  
responding months of last year.

Russia—The imports of six months  
ending with June, 1900, are \$14,411,000,  
against \$14,834,000 in the corresponding  
months of last year, and the exports of  
six months ending with June, 1900, are  
\$14,965,000, against \$15,255,000 in the cor-  
responding months of last year.

Spain—The imports of nine months  
ending with September, 1900, are \$119,4,  
000, against \$121,572,000 in the correspond-  
ing months of last year, and the exports of  
nine months ending with September,  
1900, are \$8,631,000, against \$10,218,000 in  
the corresponding months of last year.

Switzerland—The imports of nine  
months ending with September, 1900, are  
\$137,107,000, against \$131,405,000 in the  
corresponding months of last year, and the  
exports of nine months ending with Sep-  
tember, 1900, are \$117,706,000, against \$111,  
05,000 in the corresponding months of  
last year.

United Kingdom—The imports of eleven  
months ending November, 1900, are  
\$2,522,653,000, against \$2,162,377,000 in the  
corresponding months of last year, and the  
domestic exports of eleven months  
ending with November, 1900, are \$1,393,  
000,000, against \$1,136,720,000 in the cor-  
responding months of last year.

United States—The imports of eleven  
months ending with November, 1900, are  
\$70,451,507, against \$78,233,577 in the cor-  
responding months of last year, and the  
exports of eleven months ending with  
November, 1900, are \$1,388,325,330, against  
\$1,331,537,919 in the corresponding months  
of last year.

The Wailuku Sugar Company  
Increases Its  
Stock.

Seeley Shaw's Liquor License Re-  
newed—The Governor's  
Council.

The Wailuku Sugar Company was  
granted the privilege yesterday by the  
Governor's Council to increase its capital  
stock from \$750,000 to an amount not to  
exceed \$3,000,000, according to the amend-  
ment to the company's charter filed with  
Treasurer Lansing. The company is  
privileged to own at present property  
worth \$1,000,000 and no objection was  
offered to its owning stock valued at  
three times that amount.

F. M. Hatch, attorney for the Oahu  
Railway & Land Company, was present  
in the interests of the deal between the  
company and the Territory involving an  
interchange of harbor frontage. Mr.  
McCauley stated that the articles of  
agreement and all other papers for the  
exchange were satisfactory, but owing to  
some slight comparing that is to be  
made on the meter and bounds of the  
land the papers could not be filed at the  
meeting. The documents will be signed  
before the next meeting of the Council.

Treasurer Lansing read the application  
of Seeley I. Shaw for a liquor dealer's  
license at the corner of King and Nu-  
uanui streets. No objection was made.  
Shaw's application is for a renewal of  
his present license.

Two applications for lot 32 on the Es-  
planade, both making an upset price of  
\$3 a month. The Council thought that  
this was too low and recommended that  
the lot be put up at auction for a five  
years' lease at an upset price of \$10 a  
month.

Notice to Shipmasters.  
U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,  
San Francisco, Cal.  
By communicating with the Branch Hy-  
drographic Office in San Francisco, cap-  
tains of vessels who will co-operate with  
the Hydrographic Office by recording the  
meteorological observations suggested by  
the office, can have forwarded to them at  
any desired port, and free of expense, the  
monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific  
Ocean, and the latest information regard-  
ing the danger to navigation in the wa-  
ters which they frequent.

Matters are requested to report to the  
office any dangerous or any other infor-  
mation which can be utilized for cor-  
recting charts or sailing directions, or in  
the publication of the pilot charts of the  
North Pacific.  
Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N., in Charge.

BORN.  
THURM—In this City, February 5,  
1901, to the wife of F. Wm. Thurm, a  
daughter.

RYAN—In this City, February 5, 1901,  
to the wife of P. P. Ryan, a son.

## MACFARLANE WAS ASLEEP

Why He Did not Appear  
in Court.

HAD BEEN ILL ALL NIGHT

Circuit Judge Excuses Him From  
Jury Duty—The News of  
the Courts.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Grand Jury commenced its work  
yesterday morning in the stenographers' of-  
fice of the Judiciary building, with E.  
Faxon Bishop as foreman. The jury  
went over the criminal cases with Deputy  
Attorney General Cathcart, prior to  
making a report upon them for inser-  
tion in the February term calendar.  
These will all be disposed of before the  
jury considers any outside matters which  
have been presented for investigation.

"Alabama" Mitchell has been appointed  
bailliff of the court. He is assisted by  
officers from the High Sheriff's office.

Clarence W. Macfarlane, who was on  
the Grand Jury panel and who failed to  
respond to his name Monday morning at  
the opening of the February term of the  
Circuit Court, gave his reasons yester-  
day morning, which were accepted, and  
he was discharged from custody. A  
physician's certificate was exhibited  
which set forth the fact that Mr. Mac-  
farlane had been racked with fever the  
night before which had made him un-  
able to sleep. He rolled about in the  
sweat of his bed, and at length ex-  
hausted, he fell into the arms of a  
physician early in the morning and slum-  
bered on and on, even while the court  
was convening. He awoke about that  
time, hurriedly dressed and rushed  
toward the bench, when he was met by an  
officer, who told him that he was not  
wanted. Not only was he discharged for  
this offense, but he was excused for the  
term.

The following trial jurors were excused  
for cause:  
Albert E. Harris, because he and J. G.  
Spencer, both of the Pacific Hardware  
Company, had been called away from  
their business. J. O. Lott, ailing from  
rheumatism; C. R. Cline had only a  
small boy to attend to his business and  
was allowed to return to it. W. J.  
Forbes, excused for private reasons.  
Thomas Nott, another clerk of the Pa-  
cific Hardware Company, for the same  
reason as Harris gave. A. Barnes was  
Monday, so account of illness. Abram  
C. Pinnella and W. W. Chamberlain  
were clerks for lawyers.

The jury was excused until Monday  
next at 10 a. m. The case of the Terri-  
tory of Hawaii vs. Dr. W. S. Noblit,  
practicing without a license, was placed  
upon the calendar and a nolle prosequi  
entered. The case of Mary A. Coffield,  
damages against the Territory, was set  
for hearing on Friday. The divorce ac-  
tions of Bertha St. Clair vs. John St.  
Clair, and Kanaula vs. Lucy  
Kanaula will be heard today.

Plaintiff in the case of Antonio Da  
Costa vs. W. C. Cummings having filed  
a certificate of judgment in the Supreme  
Court obtained by him on January 11,  
1901, in the Second District Court of Ho-  
nolulu, and also a certified  
copy of the writ of execution issued  
thereon, and the return thereto, show-  
ing that the judgment remains wholly  
unsatisfied, the clerk of the Supreme  
Court has decreed that the plaintiff re-  
cover of the defendant the full amount  
of the judgment with attorney's com-  
missions and cost. The total amount is  
for \$325.04.

An appeal bond with C. W. Booth as  
surety has been filed by plaintiff in the  
case of Kanaula et al. vs. Namokuena  
Ewaleke.

A Circuit Court order appointing  
Frank K. Archer guardian of Kaloah-  
okalani (K), a minor, vice John Pa,  
resigned, was filed in the Circuit Court  
yesterday.

The following cases on the Circuit  
Court calendar have been disposed of:  
Territory of Hawaii vs. W. S. Noblit,  
practicing medicine without a license,  
nolle prosequi; J. M. Vivas vs. Isabella  
Batancourt, assumption, discontinued; H.  
M. Levy vs. W. K. Azbill, assumption,  
continued for the term by consent; A. R.  
Tillotson vs. Albert Wyle et al., con-  
tinued for the term by consent; H. J.  
Harrison vs. A. M. Brown, replevin,  
continued for the term; Republic of Ha-  
waii vs. Oahu Railway & Land Com-  
pany, debt, continued for the term; Sa-  
muel Andrews vs. Vahinehau, contin-  
ued for the term by consent; all insur-  
ance fire cases discontinued.

Jury cases having been set over until  
next Monday, jury-waived, divorces and  
demurrers will be heard in the Circuit  
Court during the present week.

A CASE in which a local attorney  
demanded fees of alleged clients  
for work said to have been per-  
formed by him was about the  
only important matter taken up in the  
Circuit Court yesterday. The Circuit  
Judge in the afternoon heard the case  
of J. M. Vivas, the Portuguese attor-  
ney, against N. J. Luiz, Vierra et al.  
for \$50 in each case for attorney's fees  
in a Police Court action had in May,  
1899. The attorney sued the clients  
for the amount on the ground that  
they had consulted him as to their  
cases, which were for selling liquor  
without licenses, and had not paid  
him. The case was a peculiar one  
and involved the First Circuit Judge  
when he was but a plain attorney at  
law.

The evidence was to the effect that  
in May, 1899, the defendants were ar-  
rested for selling liquor without li-  
censes. The patrol wagon was about  
to take the men to the station when  
Attorney Vivas drove up to the store  
and for the term by consent. Without being  
asked to contribute his professional  
services he drove one of the parties  
down town in his hack and bailed one  
of them out.

A day or two later the men asked  
Vivas his fee for taking up their cases  
and he told them \$100 for each case.  
They said they would try to get a  
cheaper lawyer, and at once consulted  
the attorney who is now First Circuit  
Judge.

Vivas had been paid \$50 by one man,  
and upon his refusing to take \$75 for

the case, Vivas is said to have taken  
the \$50 out of his pocket and returned  
it. The next day the men went into  
court, pleaded guilty and were fined  
\$100 and costs. Later Vivas sued each  
man for \$50 for professional services.  
The Circuit Judge was put out when  
his name was mentioned in the mat-  
ter, and decided that, under the cir-  
cumstances, as "there were honest  
men on both sides, they should at-  
tempt a compromise." A recess was  
taken and an agreement finally com-  
mitted to by both sides.

CASTLE ANSWERS MRS. MON-  
TANO.

W. R. Castle has filed his answer to  
the complaint of Mrs. A. A. Montano,  
making a general denial of the allega-  
tions, and gives a purported state-  
ment of the financial relations exist-  
ing between him and Mr. and Mrs.  
Montano. He makes the claim that  
he kept them going in business for  
several years and that he risked his  
own credit in doing so. He claims  
that he had a right to foreclose a  
mortgage on the property of the  
plaintiff, consisting of valuable real  
estate in Manoa Valley, which he now  
owns.

The property was sold in 1899 for  
\$25,000. W. R. Castle being the person  
in whose name the property was  
bought. He says that out of this he  
paid the mortgage and gave security  
for the balance, although no receipt  
for the amount was ever given to Mrs.  
Montano. He made one of the re-  
quirements of the deal that the plain-  
tiff should conduct all her business  
through his office. He says that upon  
this showing he credited them with  
\$25,000 and charged it with sundry  
debts and charges, which left to the  
credit of Mrs. Montano a credit bal-  
ance of \$6000.

Castle says that the Waiwalele Dairy  
of Achi was offered as security for the  
\$6000, and that this was agreeable to  
Mrs. Montano, and the transaction, he  
averts, went through. He says he has  
been in no way lax in accounting to the  
plaintiff.

## COURT NOTES.

A discontinuance in the case of  
George B. Kapule vs. The Hawaiian  
Gazette & Co. was filed yesterday, the  
plaintiff having died in this city a few  
weeks since.

The Territory of Hawaii has filed a  
discontinuance in its suit against J. C.  
Cohen, the customs house matter in-  
volving having been settled out of  
court.

J. Neva Kanaula was granted a di-  
vorce from his wife, Lucy Kanaula,  
on the ground of adultery.

The following cases have been set  
for hearing today: Emma N. Nakuiua  
vs. Fanny Strauss et al, demurrer;  
H. H. Parker vs. Palea; H. H. Parker  
vs. E. K. Bull, trespass; F. Palea  
vs. Palea, John Bell vs. Palea, and  
William Henry vs. Palea, each for  
trespass.

In the case of Emma M. Nakuiua  
vs. J. H. Schneck, the demurrer was  
overruled and defendant allowed ten  
days within which to answer.  
The demurrer in the case of Asu  
Brown vs. Andrew Bannister